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OF CANADA

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THE SECURITY REVIEW

EVENTS OF THE WEEK WERE NOT ENCOURAGING.

But the Stock Market Was Untroubled—Bank Failures and Dividend Reductions Have Been Discounted—C.P.R.'s December Showing Disappointing—Four New York Banks Suspend—The Laurentide Paper Company Increases Its Dividend—Ottawa Electric Railway Earns 18 Per Cent.—Notes on Leading Canadian Securities.

Montreal.—There appears to be no desire either on the part of professional traders or investors to make any extensive purchases on the stock market at this centre, owing to the very mixed series of conditions that have ruled during the past two weeks. Even the most expert followers of the market confess to being utterly at sea as to the ultimate trend of prices, although there continues to be a growing confidence in the general business situation that is unmistakable. The result is a very apathetic market in which only the slightest practical interest is being taken.

In face of everything, however, there has been an exceedingly steady tone throughout, which, to say the least, demonstrates the amount of confidence in the fundamental soundness of the country's position.

The position here in respect to money is a paradox. Three days ago two of the banks were calling loans, and it is stated that there is not a dollar of bank money to be had on the "Street"; yet, on Thursday one of the largest financial institutions was offering an unusually large sum to brokers at a 6½ per cent. rate. Even this sudden comparative glut of money made no visible impression on the situation, as brokers simply ignored the offer, because in the circumstances it was of no use to them. They argue that it would be of little avail to take funds in any considerable volume while the market is just on a balance, and may be forced in either direction, according to the character of the news' influences in New York, and, in fact, in our own country, too. One broker is advertising this week that his firm is in a position to take orders for certain stocks on margin, which is, at least, an indication of the changing conditions in the money market, if not in the general business situation.

Any fractional price concessions that have occurred this week have not been due to heavy pressure of sales, but rather to some individual selling of small lots which were, perhaps, better out, and it is generally agreed that the buying is infinitely better than the selling, the former being of a broader character and consequently, almost sufficient to maintain a steady range of quotations.

Regarding money, one prominent bank director, who is in close touch with a dozen railway and industrial concerns in different parts of Canada, told your correspondent that the only money relief in sight was that of Old Country capital, as the banks in Canada, even if they so desired, are not in a position to encourage much of a drain of their resources. The heavy falling off in deposits of all kinds has naturally reduced their lending powers, although the legitimate commercial borrowers have had their just needs attended to. This gentleman pointed out the avenue of escape for our banking institutions, who have their own funds taken up here, and that is in considerable borrowing on the London market.

The banks about a year ago had very heavy London obligations, having borrowed money there and loaned it here at a fair profit. When the Bank of England rate rose to seven per cent., however, the banks could not very well, for the sake of their future credit, maintain the higher rate, which would be nearer eight per cent. when the official rate was seven, and, as a result, the London obligations were wiped out. Now that the rate is at the normal level of four per cent., it will be possible for the banks to borrow extensively on that market and lend in turn to the borrowers on this side.

The financial position in Canada will, of course, decide whether or not the banks will go to London direct for some of the accumulated capital that is reported to be there.

Toronto.—The monetary atmosphere in the United States and Canada is the clearer for recent events. The bank episodes of the past fortnight are in striking contrast and are curiously illustrative of the greater precaution which the Canadian system entails. The failures of the Bank of North America, the Bank of New Amsterdam, and the Mechanics and Traders Bank of Brooklyn, were not unexpected in New York this week. These Morse-Heinze institutions were tided over the danger point in October. The same measures were taken in haste as were adopted in the case of the Sovereign Bank in Canada five months before, with more deliberation and prevision. In both instances it was felt that the institutions should be salved if at all possible. For the Sovereign Bank the prospects at the time were much better than for the three New York banks. The weakening of public confidence and the continued strain on capital proved too great a difficulty to overcome.

These bank suspensions in New York were practically disregarded in Wall Street. There were two other notable episodes, viz., the reduction of the Big Four's dividend from four to two per cent. and the tremendous shrinkage in earnings of the U. S. Steel Corporation from a record point of $17,000,000 net in October, to $5,000,000 in December. These figures are strikingly illustrative of the very drastic stoppage of the wheels of commerce, following the panic in the United States. The prostration has, indeed, been so complete and sudden, instead of gradual that reaction has in a sense been overdone, and now that money generally is more plentiful, a recovery to more normal conditions should be the speedier on account of the extremity to which the depression proceeded. The Financial Post's London correspondent in common with other authorities at that centre, inclines to the belief that the trade re-action in Great Britain is to be short lived. In the United States the opinion of the highest authorities is similar. In Canada we have the Canadian Pacific Railway in particular forging ahead with improvements and extensions absolutely unconcerned by the financial storm and stress that have occurred.

December earnings of C.P.R. were a distinct shock to the close observer. A decrease under last year's showing which was $81,000 less than in December 1905, was hardly expected, but when the decrease reached such figures as $188,405 against a gross increase of $426,475, the tremendous advance in operating costs shows how serious the labor situation has become. Railway statements are subject to a certain amount of liquidity. It may be that the company is preparing a cleaner sheet for future contingencies and also wish to fortify their position in regard to the labor situation. Canadian Northern earnings on the other hand for December scored an increase in net of nearly 90 per cent., as compared with an increase in gross of 50 per cent. The disparity between the earnings of the two roads has caused considerable comment.

The bankers in Canada still hold to the belief that money will continue very scarce in this country. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, the president, Mr. E. B. Osler, emphasized this point. Mr. George Burn, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, was also quoted as expressing the belief that in spite of the monetary easement in London and Paris, no similar situation would develop here.

In our special New Year number we estimated that during the present year $50,000,000 would be spent in new railway construction. It has been said subsequently that $100,000 000 will find its way to Canada in 1908, of which $25,000,000 is represented by municipal and traction expenditures. We believe our estimate of $50,000,000 is much nearer the mark than the higher figure.

The actual events of the week have been far from reassuring, but the stock markets have not been troubled by them. Stocks have been less active, but the declines have been slight. Bank failures, dividend reductions, shrinkages in earnings, have apparently all been discounted. We are now in an era of reduction in wages and commodities with the inevitable strengthening effect on the prices of bonds and stocks.

In contrast with the reduction in the Big Four dividend across the border, the Laurentide Paper Company increased its dividend from 6 to 7 per Cent. Call money in Canada cannot be had in any quantity in spite of any statements to the contrary. In Wall Street brokers interest for January will be from five to six per cent. The Bank of England rate on Thursday remained unchanged at four per cent.

The local market on Friday was strong and some issues showed activity. Mexican Light and Power Company sold up to 50 in the afternoon. Sao Paulo showed strengthening tendencies while Soo was very strong, advancing to 94. C.P.R. was likewise more in demand at 151. President Roosevelt's message was not reassuring, but it had apparently been discounted in Wall Street. On Friday morning the Oriental Bank of New York did not open.

Canadian Northern Railway.

This company's December showing is in striking contrast to that of C.P.R. The gross increased $264,900 or nearly 50 per cent., and the net increased 114,300 or nearly 90 per cent. The Canadian Northern in December 1906 was severely prostrated by the weather. Its record this past December is extremely gratifying compared for example with the Soo line, which was suffering under a similar tie-up. The figures suggest that settlement of new territory creates a traffic of intrinsic merit.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The December statement was most disappointing as the following comparative figures indicate:

	1907	1906
Gross	$6,418,576	$5,992,098
Working expenses	4,341,387	3,726,504
Net	2,077,189	2,265,594
Dec. net	188,405	*80,989
Dec. six months	154,844	*2,398,466

* Increase.

We believe that the company has probably charged up to December every possible item in the expense account for the ratio of operation could hardly have increased to so remarkable an extent over previous months unless it can be explained by the complete cessation in westbound traffic.

The net earnings for the six months compare as follows:

	1907	Changes Inc.	Per cent.
July	$2,506,853	$135,042	5.7
August	2,750,275	107,696	4.3
September . ..	2,151,353	*286,578	11.8
October	2,630,318	*154,509	5.5
November . . .	2,445,034	181,911	8.0
December . . .	2,077,189	188,405	8.3

The Wall Street Journal says:

A road whose tonnage is largely of a low grade character, as is Canadian Pacific, is particularly susceptible to this increase. Ton-mile cost is advanced and leaves a smaller margin of profit than if the freight were high grade and paying a higher rate. Thus it is that the road shows decreases in net three months out of six, while in each month gross earnings increased.

Laurentide Paper Co.

Increases in dividends are so rare these days that the Laurentide Paper Company's action this week in increasing its rate from 6 to 7 per cent is a bright spot in the Canadian industrial situation. A half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. is payable February 5 to shareholders of record January 31. The company has been earning at the rate of 14 per cent. Last year it carried forward $242,967. It controls 1,800 square miles of timber limits on both sides of St. Lawrence River in the Province of Quebec. The preferred and common stocks are each $1,200,000 in amount and now bear the same dividend of 7 per cent.

Loan Companies Shares.

In their weekly market letter Jaffray & Cassels say:

Investors may well direct their attention to the stocks of the mortgage and loan companies. On general principles, securities of this class should be satisfactory. The assets are invested in mortgages at not more than 50 per cent. of the value of the property. In Ontario, land values, city and farm, have reached a more stable basis, with fluctuations less violent than formerly. There is thus less risk of loss through these properties coming into the hands of mortgagees. The experience of these companies in the nineties has also assisted them in avoiding risks of this character. At present their reports show practically no lands held under foreclosure. There has been a steady reduction in this item. The Canada Permanent's holdings of this character, which totalled $212,299 in 1901, was reduced to nothing by 1906. Northwest land values are, of course, less stable, but experience will again be a protection in lending there, and few have any fear of the ultimate success of the opening up of that portion of the Dominion. Meantime, the high rate of interest received on loans there will fully compensate for any risk involved. During the past year the high rates everywhere have enabled these companies to place their funds in such a way that it is likely that they will receive benefit considerably beyond the time when current rates return to more normal levels.

The reserve fund will soon equal the capital, and it is understood to be the intention of the management to increase the dividend as soon as that proportion is reached.

Mexican Light & Power.

The Mexican Light and Power net figures for the year will show about $530,000 less than was estimated, owing to the management being compelled to use steam power for the greater part of the year. This was owing to the reservoir at Laguna not being completed as early as anticipated and the slowness of the work on the reservoir was aggravated by an exceptionally dry season. The difference in cost of operating the plant is very great, being twelve times as costly by steam power as by water power. The surplus, it is stated, will not be quite sufficient to meet the contemplated four per cent. dividend on the common stock outstanding, and there is also a small amount due on the issue of preferred stock which is $2,400,000 outstanding. The system is evidently in splendid shape, and if the directors decide to take from the $1,120,000 brought forward from the previous year sufficient to bring the surplus up to the full dividend requirements, there is every prospect that the dividend will be easily maintained indefinitely on the four per cent. basis.

Ottawa Electric Railway.

This company is not in the limelight from a stock market viewpoint because its shares are so closely held that transactions are few. Its annual statement for the year 1907 is a proof of what good management can accomplish in the traction business. Its net earnings are over 18 per cent., a high water mark for any traction company. The comparative figures are:

	1907	1906
Gross earnings. . . .	$574,278	$525,746
Net earnings	224,349	180,684

The dividend paid was 12 per cent.

The Ottawa Citizen says:

"The earnings represent by far the best showing ever made by any street railway in the Dominion. The nearest approach to these figures by any other Canadian company was made by the Montreal lines in 1906, when the earnings reached thirteen per cent. and a dividend of ten per cent. was paid. There are some street railways in Canada which earn very low returns and some that earn dividends only occasionally. In almost every instance this lack of success is traceable to poor equipment and bad management. The Ottawa line is undoubtedly the best equipped and one of the best managed in Canada, therefore the moral seems to be that these two attributes will make a street railway pay every time. When the present company took hold of the Ottawa system in 1892 it was not paying and the service was very unsatisfactory. The number of passengers carried then was about one-twelfth of the number carried last year, while the receipts were about 12 per cent. of what they are now. By the progressive business policy which spared no expense to give the citizens a good service, comfortable cars, and lines to every part of the city and suburbs, the company has become the most prosperous in Canada, showing that good service is appreciated by the public. Other street railway lines should take a lesson from this."

Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

A very satisfactory statement was presented to the shareholders of the Shawinigan Company at the annual meeting on January 27. The company added to its contingent fund $75,000, which now stands at $175,000. two quarterly dividends of one per cent. were paid and from special profits not included in the annual income, provision was made for depreciation amounting to $106,000, the balance of $27,000 being carried forward to contingent account.

Between January, 1905, and January, 1906, the company increased the annual rate of its income something less than $100,000, the increase between January 1906, and January, 1907, was over $130,000, and between January, 1907, and January, 1908, over $220,000. The income for January, 1908, is at the rate of $675,000 per year, while contracts coming into operation during the next three months will increase this to over $750,000 yearly. The most significant statement in the report, however, is that the above income will be earned by the utilization of slightly more than one-half of the company's available power.

An analysis of the statement of assets and liabilities shows that the amount owed by the company is more than offset by the available quick resources, and the fact that during the past year the company was able to finance on a 4½ per cent. debenture stock, speaks well for the standing of the company in financial markets.

The economical management of the company is indicated by the fact that the percentage of operating and general expenses against gross income is only 12 per cent.

Twin City.

In spite of many statements to the contrary, The Financial Post pointed out some weeks ago that any increase in the dividend was highly improbable. This opinion is borne out by the complete figures for the year.

	Earnings	Increase
Gross	$6,055,743	$410,755
Operating expenses.	2,980,436	355,050
Net earnings	3,075,307	55,699
Taxes, int., and div.	2,438,171	138,243
Balance	637,136	*82,516
Renewal funds	506,000	24,000
Surplus	131,136	*106,544

* Decrease.

If the amount transferred to renewal funds was eliminated, an increase would be warranted, but the company is pursuing the better policy in marking out a conservative course. At the annual meeting this week, Mr. M. B. Koon was elected a director in place of Mr. M. W. Munn, who resigned.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.

The figures of the Winnipeg Company are usually not divulged until the annual meeting, which is held on February 12. According to the cheque received by the city the gross earnings from the traction lines in 1907 were $861,857 as compared with $727,726 in 1906, an increase of over 18 per cent. The gross revenue of the company from its gas, electric light and power was last year nearly $700,000. With a proportionate increase this year in line with the traction earnings, the gross earnings should be close to $1,700,000. It is said that the use of electric power has reduced the cost of operation so that a very favorable statement is expected, and this fact accounts for the recent rise in the shares. The dividends on the stock issue of $1,500,000 last September will absorb $120,000 additional in the future, but as the new issue does not rank for dividends in the operations of 1907 there should be an increased surplus over the amount of $214,635 carried forward as a result of 1906.

THE TRADERS BANK.

The Best in Its Twenty-three Years—The New General Manager.

The Traders Bank's twenty-third annual meeting was held in the magnificent head office building in Toronto on Tuesday last. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the statement of the president, Mr. C. D. Warren, that both in the head office building and in the new structure at the corner of Yonge and Bloor Streets, all the available space has been rented for long terms and a substantial income guaranteed for the next eight or ten years. The profits were the largest in the life of the bank, being $522,822, or slightly better than 12 per cent. The almost infinitesimal reduction in deposits is a matter of congratulation in view of the current tendencies of the times. The deposits are now $23,372,760. When one looks back a few years the great growth as shown in deposits alone is a tribute to the deep public confidence in the Traders Bank. Its advance is one of the most striking episodes in banking history. The bank, though the youngest of the senior institutions, has now a reserve of $2,000,000.

A feature of the president's address was the reference to the retirement of Mr. H. S. Strathy from the active management and a tribute to his ability and devotion. His successor is Mr. Stuart Strathy, who built up the branch in Hamilton to a very high level, and whose policy is marked by safety and progression, that will insure the high standing of the Traders Bank among Canadian financial institutions, and the public generally. Mr. Norman Hillary, who becomes assistant general manager, has had a wide and extensive banking experience, while Mr. Willis, who acts as directors' auditor, is especially qualified by his career to fill a responsible and difficult post in which he is entirely free from the control of the management and acts only under the instructions of the directors.

TRUST & GUARANTEE COMPANY.

The report of the Trust & Guarantee Company shows net profits for the year of $86,009.87, some $7,000 greater than in 1906, $18,000 greater than in 1905, and $25,000 greater than in 1904. Of this the sum of $65,567.83 was taken by two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent., and the balance, $20,442.04, was added to profit and loss, increasing the total at credit of that account to $160,612.10. From 1904 to 1907 the paid-up capital increased from $1,004,165 to $1,120,002, trust funds from $687,502 to $2,636,434 and assets from $2,810,772 to $4,830,482.

DOMINION BANK.

Addresses at the Annual Meeting—Mr. E. B. Osler Discusses the Situation.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank, held on Wednesday, there was a large and well-pleased gathering of shareholders. The president, Mr. E. B. Osler, in making a few remarks stated that easy money need not be expected in Canada for some time. The fact that the bank had carried during the past year one-third of the crop of the North-west was an evidence of its contribution to the country's interests. The policy of the bank had been outlined in the following paragraph:

"In view of the financial stringency which prevailed through the world in 1907, and the unsettled monetary conditions existing in the United States, it has been necessary to exercise unusual caution and prudence in administrating the affairs of the bank. Our policy has been to restrict advances without interfering with the proper requirements of the customers of the bank and to assist in marketing the products of the country—more especially the crops of the North-western districts—at the same time maintaining strong cash reserves."

In pursuing this course he was glad to say that in not one single instance had the proper line of credit of a borrowing customer been curtailed. He alluded to the increase in the shareholders' list which in 1907 had received as many new additions as in the previous nine years altogether. He also made a reference to the loss the directors had sustained in the death of Mr. Timothy Eaton.

In seconding the adoption of the report the vice-president, Mr. W. D. Matthews, spoke in hopeful terms of the outlook. Owing to the speedy manner in which this year's crop was being marketed the bank would be in a better position to handle next year's harvest.

In responding to the vote of thanks tendered the officials, the general manager, Mr. C. A. Bogert, in a happy and concise speech said that the shareholders as men of affairs and in close touch with the business interests, would realize that the past twelve months had been unusually trying and in view of the circumstances it was an especial satisfaction to the staff to receive this appreciation. Early in 1907 the directors had foreseen the probable trend of affairs and had outlined a policy which, difficult, had been well accomplished. The staff now numbered 450 as compared with 250 five years ago and 150 ten years ago. At the end of 1907 they had 57 branches compared with 32 five years ago and 18 ten years ago.

The salient features of the excellent financial statement have already been referred to in these columns. The Dominion Bank is one of the four twelve per cent. dividend payers. Its reserve fund is $4,833,456 and its capital $3,848,597, or over 125 per cent. The quick assets are over 40 per cent. of the public liabilities. While there has been the usual trend to a small reduction in deposits the bank has not reduced its business accommodations in the same proportion nor its call loans. In other words in times of stress it has not added to the difficulty by any drastic restrictions.

The bank is particularly qualified to deal with the grain business as in its president, Mr. Osler, and its vice-president, Mr. W. D. Matthews, it has two directors who know the northwest thoroughly and the latter is one of the chief authorities on the grain business in Canada. The present general manager, Mr. C. A. Bogert, has for a number of years made also a special study of the crop movement, while their Winnipeg manager, Mr. Frank Patton, has had a long and extensive acquaintance with the actual work.

THE BOND SITUATION

OFFERINGS FROM COUNCILS ARE IMPROVING

Owing to Changes in Municipal Personnels—Ottawa is Watching the Market—It Must Soon Make An Offering—Regina Rectifies the Illegalities of the Last Issues—Recent Transactions.

From the middle of December till the middle of January the personnel of the councils of Canadian towns and cities change. As a result comparatively few municipal bonds, in the early weeks of January, were put on the market. From now on it is likely that many will come forward with new issues. The bond market is slowly improving and all who are interested seem hopeful for the future. Insurance companies are not buying very much yet, but individuals have had considerable money to invest from January dividends.

The Royal Securities Company, formerly of Montreal and Halifax, are moving their head office to Toronto. This company has a good connection in Quebec and in the Maritime Provinces. It was recently purchased by Mr. G. M. Farrell. The company has very strong financial support. Mr. W. C. Matthews, of Osborne & Francis, will act as manager.

The City of Ottawa is again watching the bond market closely. Their six months' loan of $750,000 with Parr's Bank of London will become due in March. It was decided to enquire of Parr's Bank upon what terms it will renew the temporary loan. The city has $1,500,000 debentures unsold. Next July there will be required $648,500 apart from the amount of the temporary loan, and there will be only $290,000 available to meet it. As a result, the city will find it necessary to sell $358,500 debentures about that time. The city treasurer has stated that he has had several enquiries for Ottawa's 4 per cent. bonds at par, but it is extremely doubtful if the city could dispose of any large issue at so good a price. There is no question but that the general trend of the market prices of bonds is upward, but any movement upward is bound to be slow in Canada. The City of Ottawa must feel relieved since the Bank of England rate was lowered. They now pay only 5 per cent. for their temporary loan in London, as against 8 per cent. a few weeks ago. Such a sudden lowering of interest rates as has just occurred should not be construed to mean as sudden a rise in the prices of bonds. The City of Ottawa found it next to impossible to market their bonds six months ago at anything like a satisfactory price. Now, if their officers will not stiffen their backs too much it is altogether likely they can sell their bonds. They have paid a high price for holding back from the market before. Now it will pay them to face prices as they are, even if they are not as high as par for four per cents.

The bonds of the City of Regina, amounting to $555,000, which last week were awarded to Aemilius Jarvis at 94.328, have proven to be illegal. Insufficient time elapsed between the date of the first advertisement of the by-laws and the date of the election. Other irregularities have been discovered which will have to be straightened out before the bonds can be disposed of. A great deal of favorable comment has been made concerning the prompt way in which the city undertook to rectify all the errors. A meeting was called for last Monday, and Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co. were requested to telegraph what steps were necessary to be taken in order to put the bonds on a legal basis. It was impossible to get this information to Regina in time, so the meeting of the council was postponed till Saturday. It is not every municipality which will so readily acknowledge a mistake, or which will so quickly set about to correct their errors. Mr. A. E. Goldman, of the firm who purchased the issue, has spoken warmly in praise of the city officials on this account.

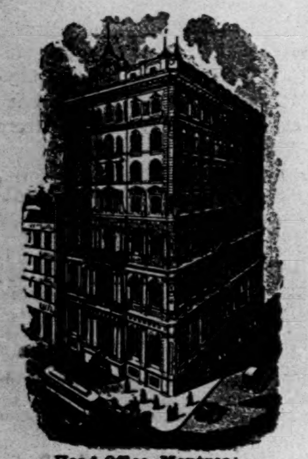
The City of St. John, N.B., have recently awarded to Messrs. J. M. Robinson & Son, of that city, $325,000 ten-year 5 per cent. bonds. The bonds were issued for harbor improvements, etc. The price was 100.25. Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co. made the next highest offer at 99. These bonds are non-assessable and will likely find a ready market in the vicinity of the City of St. John itself.

Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co. have purchased $25,000 4½ per cent. 15-year instalment bonds of the City of Chatham, and also $65,000 5 per cent. 20-year instalments of the Town of Medicine Hat.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co. have just purchased from the City of Fort William $157,000 of debentures. They consist of $80,000 4½ per cent. 40-year waterworks; $22,000 5 per cent. 30-year waterworks; $30,000 5 per cent. electric light, due in 1923, and $25,000 5 per cent. high school, due in 1927. This same firm have also been awarded $150,000 5 per cent. 30-year bonds of the City of Calgary. These are straight term debentures issued for city hall purposes.

Mr. Wm. C. Brent has purchased $22,000 straight term debentures from the Town of Sault Ste. Marie. Of these $5,000 were 4½ per cent. 30-years; $9,000 were 4½ per cent. 20-years, and $8,000 were 5 per cent. 30-years. He has also purchased from the Town of Uxbridge $3,850 4½ per cent. 10-year instalment bonds.

BANK OF MONTREAL
(ESTABLISHED 1817)
Incorporated By Act of Parliament
Capital (all paid up), $14,400,000.00. Rest, $11,000,000.00. Undivided Profits, $422,689.98
HEAD OFFICE–MONTREAL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President; Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President; E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President; A. T. Paterson, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., James Ross, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay, Sir William C. Macdonald, R. G. Reid, Esq.
E. S. Clouston, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager, and Manager at Montreal.
C. Sweeny, Superintendent of Branches, British Columbia. W. E. Stavert, Superintendent of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
F. J. Hunter, Inspector N. West and Br. Col. Branches. E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches.
D. R. Clark, Inspector Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.
BRANCHES IN CANADA
Province of Ontario.—Alliston; Almonte; Aurora; Belleville; Bowmanville; Brantford; Brockville; Chatham; Collingwood; Cornwall; Deseronto; Eglinton; Fenelon Falls; Fort William; Goderich; Guelph; Hamilton; Hamilton, Sherman Ave.; Holstein; King City; Kingston; Lindsay; London; Millbrook; Mount Forest; Newmarket; Ottawa; Ottawa, Bank Street; Ottawa, Hull, P. Q.; Paris; Perth; Peterboro; Picton; Port Arthur; Port Hope; Queensville; Sarnia; Stratford; St. Marys; Sudbury; Toronto—Front Street, Yonge Street, Wellington Street, Queen Street, Richmond Street, Carlton Street; Trenton; Tweed; Wallaceburg; Warsaw; Waterford.
Province of Quebec—Buckingham; Cookshire; Danville; Fraserville: Grand Mere; Lake Megantic; Levis; Montreal—Head Office, Hochelaga, Papineau Avenue, Point St. Charles, Seigneurs Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Henri, West End, Westmount; Quebec; Quebec, Upper Town, St. Roch's; Sawyerville.
Province of New Brunswick—Andover; Bathurst; Chatham; Edmunston; Fredericton; Grand Falls; Hartland; Moncton; Shediac; St. John; Woodstock.
Province of Nova Scotia—Amherst; Bridgewater; Canso; Glace Bay; Halifax; Halifax, North End; Lunenburg; Mahone Bay; Port Hood; Sydney; Wolfville; Yarmouth.
Northwest Provinces—Altona, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Oakville, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Raymond, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rosenfeld, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge; Winnipeg, Logan Avenue.
Province of British Columbia—Armstrong; Chilliwack; Enderby; Greenwood; Kelowna; Nelson; New Denver; New Westminster; Nicola; Rossland; Summerland; Vancouver; Vancouver, Westminster Ave.; Vernon; Victoria.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, Bank of Montreal. BIRCHY COVE, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, Bank of Montreal, 46-47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. (F. W. Taylor, Manager.)
IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK (R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux, Agents), 31 Pine Street. CHICAGO, Bank of Montreal (J. M. Greata, Manager). SPOKANE, Wash., Bank of Montreal
IN MEXICO: MEXICO, D.F. (T. S. C. Saunders, Manager.)
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
LONDON, The Bank of England.
" The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
" The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
" The National Provincial Bank of Eng, Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
SCOTLAND, The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, The National City Bank.
" The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
" National Bank of Commerce of New York
BOSTON, The Merchants' National Bank.
BUFFALO, The Marine Natl. Bank, Buffalo
SAN FRANCISCO, The First National Bank.
" " The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.



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Vice President—Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.
E. F. Hebden, General Manager
T. E. Merrett, Sup't. of Branches and Chief Insp.
Capital Paid-up - - $6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 4,267,400
Total Assets over - - 52,000,000
Total Deposits over - - 36,000,000
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THE MOLSONS BANK
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Reserve Fund, - 3,372,370
JAMES ELLIOT - General Manager
A. D. DURNFORD - Chief Inspector
61 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE METROPOLITAN BANK
Capital Paid up - - - - - - $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - $1,241,532.26
DIRECTORS:
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His Honor Sir W. Mortimer Clark, K.C.
Thomas Bradshaw John Firstbrook James Ryrie
Head Office: TORONTO
W. D. ROSS, General Manager.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA
Capital Authorized, $4,000,000
Capital paid up, $2,500,000 Reserve Fund, $2,000,000
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HON. J. D. ROLLAND, ESQ. J. A. VAILLANCOURT, ESQ.
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GREAT CAUTION EXERCISED IN EXTENDING CREDITS.

Trade Must Soon Improve—The Monetary Supply is the Difficulty—The Fall in Lumber Prices—The Grain Growers' Radical Demands—Their Effect Will Not Fulfil the Demands.

Winipeg, Jan. 27.—There has been considerable talk this week over the news that the price of lumber in British Columbia has been reduced. This was not unexpected by thoughtful people for the demand for lumber has been very much less during the past six months than for many years and with heavy stocks there was only one outcome to the situation. We wrote some months ago that the price of lumber must come down, though at that time certain people in the lumber business declared that the mills would shut down and stop operations rather than reduce prices. This seemed a plausible story then, but the sentiment has changed. When there is no demand and a mill has a large stock on hand they may curtail operations and cut far less than usual, but when the bank begins to press them they at once want to get rid of their stocks. The only way to do so is to reduce prices. There may be a strong combination among lumber men, but they are not yet sufficiently wealthy or well organized to withstand universal business conditions, such as the curtailment of trade and tight money. This reduction in price at the mills is likely to hurt several of the dealers who always carry a stock on hand. They have had advancing markets, however, for several years and should be in good shape to stand an unprofitable season.

The wholesalers in Winnipeg in all lines except hardware and heavy winter clothing report the stocks in the country very light. The retail merchants have been buying from hand to mouth and have let their stocks run down. Especially is this true of the grocery lines. Business would, therefore, soon have a tendency to pick up the only thing lacking being the money to pay for the goods when ordered. In fact, we heard from one wholesale house that they could get plenty of business just now if they wished to take it, but they were going very cautiously because they could not afford to allow their customers to run any further into their debt. It would be an interesting speculation to inquire where the money is to come from to carry on the larger business that the West expects in the spring. The wheat that remains to be sold cannot amount to very great proportions, say, ten millions of dollars at the outside, so that until next September we cannot hope for very much from the crops. There will be, of course, a certain amount of money coming in with the usual influx of spring emigration, but this does not usually run into large figures either. The money brought in to pay for the work of building the Transcontinental will help and it seems it is to outside money like this that we will have to look to carry us for the next seven months. It is lucky the Bank of England rate has been reduced, for if the West has to mortgage its future to some extent, as all new countries find necessary, it is to our advantage to get as good terms as possible—that is to say, borrow as cheap as possible.

The question of amending the charter of the Grain Exchange is still before the local house and the bill brought in by the Government for that purpose is in committee. This week there has been a conference at which delegates from the Exchange and from the grain growers of the province met with the committee of the legislature and each side presented its case. The farmers in many cases appear to be extremely bitter against all grain merchants and would lick to put them all out of business. The changes they demand in the charter would practically do away with the usefulness of the Exchange. They ask that the Exchange be forced to accept any person as a member which would at once do away with the guarantee which now exists, that any one trading with a member will be sure his contract will be fulfilled. If any person is to be a member all sorts and conditions will belong and the Exchange will not be able to expel any one found guilty of crooked dealing. The present security of contracts is one of the greatest benefits of the Exchange and enables the exporters and merchants to do business on the smallest possible margin. If these have to figure on bad debts or unfulfilled contracts they will have to raise the cost of doing business here in order to provide for the losses. This will of a surety, come out of the pockets of the farmer. In fact, try how they will, they cannot do away with the merchant or middleman. In their efforts to do so they are likely to suffer big losses themselves. The reason of much of their bitterness is because they confuse in their minds the elevator association and the Grain Exchange. The former is composed of the different elevator companies and has often in the past been forced by the insufficient supply of cars to give the farmers very low prices for their grain when delivered in small loads. This has caused the elevator association to be very unpopular with the farmers and they insist on classing the exchange along with it. The present legislation is designed to hurt the elevators but the irony of the situation is that it will in the end, make their power all the more absolute. The opposition to the elevators is given by what are called commission agents, who, by the rules of the exchange, are forced to charge 1 cent a bushel for selling farmers wheat. The legislation now before the House cuts out this commission rule so that members will be able to charge as little as they like. Needless to say, this will result in all the smaller firms going to the wall, as there will be a big fight during which business will be done for next to nothing. The only ones who will survive will be the elevator concerns or those with big capital, so that after a short time they will be left alone in the field without the opposition of the commission men. They will then be able to charge not one cent a bushel for selling cars of wheat, but several cents.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade held a special meeting this week to discuss the matter, and passed a very strong unanimous resolution condemning the bill at present before the House, and recommending that the exchange, which had built itself up into so useful an institution by years of steady enterprise, should not be interfered with. It is understood that the banks also are strongly opposed to any change. The present machinery and organization give the banks the security they need that the business is being conducted on legitimate lines. Seeing that it may be necessary before long to bring money in from abroad to finance the Western crops, it is more than ever essential to have an institution which gives the foreigners proper security for their loans. The farmers are anxious, apparently, to return to the conditions which prevailed ten to fifteen years ago, when there were only one or two big buyers of grain in the West. Old-timers tell us that the margin of profit exacted then was never less than five cents a bushel, which looks exorbitant alongside of the commission now objected to, viz., one cent a bushel. The truth is that all the farmers of the West are not so ignorant as some of their agitators would have us believe, and we must not think for a moment that the speeches of some of the delegates represent the true feeling of the farming community. These agitators make a great noise, but display a great ignorance of the subjects on which they talk. They condemn trading in futures as gambling, and declare that it tends to depress the price of wheat. Anyone familiar with the grain trade knows that trading in futures is essential to the business, and is the one means by which gambling may be eliminated. The wheat merchant buys in the country and sells the same quantity and grade for future delivery, thus protecting himself from a fall in price. If he could not do this he would have to offer the farmer much less for his wheat in order to be on the safe side. Yet the delegates have asked that trading in futures be abolished. They might a well ask to abolish the whole grain trade. The much discussed bill is still in committee, and we imagine the Government can be in no happy frame of mind over it. If they pass it they go a long way to injure and disorganize the trade of the country. If they don't pass it, they alienate their farmer followers and lose votes for the next elections. The probable outcome will be a compromise of some sort.

Professor Jack gave an interesting lecture at the Canadian Club this week on the possibilities of Winnipeg as a manufacturing centre. He has recently come from Halifax to fill the new chair of civil engineering at the University. He was optimistic on the future of manufacturing here, but warned the audience that the very way to spoil this future is to boost real estate prices and the cost of living. Low prices in land is what is needed, to say nothing of low taxes. This is what we have contended for a long time.

Stocks of wheat increased 310,001 bushels, being now 7,116,577 bushels at Fort William and Port Arthur, against 3,709,700 this time last year.

U. S. STEEL.

A Great Shrinkage After the Panic—Figures for the Year the Best Yet Shown.

The statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, has its bad as well as good features.

The remarkable feature is found in the record-breaking earnings of $17,052,211 for October. In no previous month in the history of the steel corporation have such large earnings been revealed.

The previous high record for a single month was in May, 1907, when $16,056,832 was shown. The October 1907, earnings were at the rate of $204,626,532 a year, which bears out the statement that when the Gary plants begin to contribute to the treasury of the steel corporation, the latter will experience no difficulty in earning more than $200,000,000 a year under normal steel conditions.

The unfavorable feature for the quarter was the sharp drop in net earnings from $17,052,211 in October to $5,034,531 in December, thus reflecting the full force of the financial panic. December earnings were at the rate of only $60,348,000 a year.

In another form, December earnings were at the rate of not much over $15,000,000 per quarter, whereas deductions for depreciation, sinking funds, special improvement funds and interest and dividends in the last quarter of 1907 were $22,711,192. ...

As a matter of fact, December earnings were not equal to dividend, interest and sinking fund requirements for that month. In other words, a deficit would have been revealed in December even if nothing had been charged off for depreciation, etc.

It is not to be expected, however, that earnings are to continue at the December rate for any great length of time, although no improvement to speak of can be expected in the current month or in February.

The unfilled tonnage of 4,624,553 tons on December 31, 1907, compares with 6.425,008 tons on September 30 1907, and 8,489,718 tons on December 31, 1906. But this unfilled tonnage cannot be regarded as a barometer of actual steel conditions, as consumers are not specifying against it very freely.

The appropriation of $6,000,000 for new construction in the last quarter makes a total of $54,000,000 for the year.

The net earnings of $5,034,531 for December do not establish a new low monthly record. As an example, they were $4,069,901 in November, 1903; $3,292,139 in December, 1903; $2,868,212 in January, 1904, and $4,540,672 in February, 1904. This was during the depression of 1903-1904 and earnings thereafter begain to improve.

The following table gives the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation each year from 1902 to 1907, inclusive:

Year	Net Earnings
1907	$160,984,477
1906	156,624,273
1905	119,787,658
1904	73,176,522
1903	109.171,152
1902	133,308,764

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ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager,
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches
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Rest, - - - - 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - - 5,000,000
Deposits by the Public - - - - 34,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - - 48,000,000
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INCORPORATED 1869

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A Full Exoneration

THE COURT OF APPEAL IN THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

And Its Action in the Ryan Case—A Sweeping Reversal of the Trial Judge's Strictures—The Bank Acted Quite Properly—The Result of the Trial Judge Characterized as Extraordinary—Mr. Justice Meredith's Interesting Judgment—The Bank Was Penalized for Acting Honestly.

The judgment of the Court of Appeal in the action of Ryan vs. The Bank of Montreal fully exonerates the bank from the imputation which the decision of the trial judge cast upon it. At the time of the trial The Financial Post did not hesitate in the interests of fair play; to point out the very radical character of the trial judgment and to suggest, with respect, that the findings would undoubtedly be reversed on further review by an appelate court. The point at issue, it will be remembered, was whether the bank had the power to deal in the ordinary way as an ordinary creditor with an account long overdue of a debtor who had been a customer, and to transfer the securities which were assigned to the bank as collateral to the debt. For some reason the learned trial judge seems to have struck a tangent in a clause in the Bank Act prohibiting any person who is not a director from inspecting the account of any person dealing with the bank.

Two judges in the Court of Appeal delivered opinions on behalf of the bench and these judgments were entirely in favor of the bank. Hon. Mr. Justice Maclaren, the author of a standard text book on banking practice, delivered a judgment in which he quoted a detailed array of authorities. His conclusions would appear unassailable.

Hon. Justice Meredith has written a most interesting judgment in which he expresses the law in language most forcible and thoroughly intelligible to the layman. In view of the hasty comments made in some of the newspapers at the time, it is only proper to quote in full some of Mr. Justice Meredith's very striking and convincing sentences, couched as they are in a fine literary style and making most excellent reading for all members of the banking profession. In his judgment in the case of Montgomery vs. Ryan he begins:

"In this case an extraordinary result has been reached by extraordinary means.

"The defendant is admittedly the maker of the promissory note upon which the action was brought, and admittedly is indebted to a large amount upon it; and the note was, before action brought, duly transferred to the plaintiff; yet the action has been dismissed with costs. It will not, however, do to say offhand that such a result cannot have been rightly reached, however much inclined one may be to do so, for after a very patient, if not long suffering, hearing of an unduly protracted trial, and after taking time for consideration, the learned trial judge has reached his conclusions, and has taken pains to set out, at very considerable length, his reasons for them.

"The learned trial judge held that permitting the plaintiff to see the defendant's account in the books before mentioned, was an infraction of the provisions of the Bank Act, which I have read; and that, as a consequence of such infraction tha transfer of the note was invalid, and he therefore directed that judgment be entered dismissing the action. I am quite unable to agree in this premises, or in his conclusion from them.

"Assume that the books had not been looked at and the defendant had been sued, just as he has been in this action, can it be contended that the books could not have been used by even the defendant in his defence, or even the plaintiff, in so far as they might be admissible as evidence in his behalf: and if so can it be that either party would be precluded from looking at them before the trial? There was in my opinion no breach of the provision in question, in disclosing to the purchaser of the note the account upon which the amount of the claim he was buying rested. The extraordinary effect to the judgment in question, in this respect, condemns it, for under it if the bank had dishonestly abstained from providing the fact that the whole amount of the note was not due and had sold it as if it were, the defendant would have been liable in this action and liable for more than he owed; the penalty for acting in an honest and businesslike manner, instead of dishonestly, is the loss by the plaintiff of all right to redress and the costs of the action; and by the bank a penalty of $1,000 and the costs of another action. So that the ways of honesty have led but to condemnation, and condemnation of a very costly character. An unfortunate lesson for the courts to impart.

"The learned judge gave expression to the view that: 'It is difficult to imagine anything more likely to shake public confidence in our banks than the knowledge that customers' accounts are open to inspection and sale. Great injustice might be done by exposing the private affairs of a customer and selling his account to an avowed enemy or one who desired to use his information as a "lever" for private ends as was admitted in this case.' Though quite unnecessary for the consideration of this case, it may be as well for me to say that I can find no good cause for alarm in the simple assignment of a debt, whether the creditor happens to be a banker, a wine merchant, a grocer, or anyone else. Since the enactment giving effect to assignments of choses in action at law as well as in equity they have become the commonest sort of everyday transaction, and I am unaware of any sort of outcry against or objection to that remedial legislation, but, to the contrary, it has proved useful and commendable. Why should the bankers in this instance have been deprived of a legal right which is accorded to every creditor? Why should they not have been at liberty to assign the debt in order to obtain payment of it, and the more so as a past due debt of which they were unable to obtain payment from the debtor? Customers' accounts are not open to sale, it is customers' debts which are, whether they are due to tinker or tailor, or banker or candlestick-maker, and the assignor whether tinker, tailor or banker, or any one else, not only may, but ought to, give all the information in his power to put the assignee in as good a position to collect the debt as that in which he would be himself."

In the second case of Ryan vs. The Bank of Montreal, Mr. Justice Meredith says:

"If the defendants had, as I have no doubt they had, the right to transfer the promissory note in question, and to assign the securities which they held for its payment, and to permit all necessary and proper examinations of their books and papers in connection with the transaction, it is quite immaterial what the motives of any of their officers, or what the motives of the transferee, or of any one for whom he was acting, may have been. The most malevolent motives do not prevent the exercise of a legal right, nor do the most benevolent motives make that legal which is illegal. But if motives were material I would be quite unable to agree with the trial judge that there was something sinister or malevolent in the acts or intentions of any of the defendants' officers, or of their solicitor. Why impute any such motives to gentlemen of the highest standing in their business and profession and especially so when a very apparent motive, not in the least reprehensible in any sense, existed. The plaintiff was unable or unwilling to pay the large sum which he owed to the defendant. His account had become an inactive and undesirable one. Why should not the officers of the defendant be anxious to procure payment, and close an unsatisfactory state of affairs, without loss in any way in which they lawfully might? It seems to me to be but wasted energy to inveigh transferee or transferor because of motives or purposes whether fancied or real. No motives could confer any higher rights to the transferee than those which the plaintiff had conferred upon the transferors, and conferred upon them the right, which all creditors have, of assigning the debt. The plaintiff had but to pay his just debt and retake his securities to be quite free from either transferor or transferee and all their motives, whether evil or good, so far as the things in question in this action are concerned. One thing very much relied upon as indicating an evil mind toward the plaintiff on the part of the defendants' officers, and which at first sight might to many seem unfair conduct on their part, was their refusal to accept from the plaintiff in part payment of his debt the value of one of the securities the defendants held, and reassign him that security. This security had, or seemed to have some extrinsic value. Both the plaintiff and the proposed transferee of his indebtedness seemed to be anxious to acquire it. In these circumstances it would have been simply silly, from a business point of view, to part with it at its face value, if the creditors had a right to retain it; and why might they not consolidate their securities quite apart from any agreement giving them a right to retain each for the payment of the whole debt? Not to have used this desired security as a lever for the lifting of all that was owing to the defendants would have been folly on the part of the defendants' officers and a dereliction of their duty, and it would have been a like folly and dereliction to have abstained from securing payment of the debt by means of a transfer and assignment of the defendants' obligation and securities merely because the defendant did not like, or feared the motives of, the transfer and assignee. Banking is a busines; the defendants were creditors, not benevolent Quixotic friends, of a customer, unable to pay the debt which he owed them.

PREPARATION OF BONDS.

Municipalities Should Pay Greater Attention to the Form and Durability of Documents.

Mr. W. H. Lyon (of the Dominion Securities Corporation), writes:

Many Canadian municipalities utterly disregard the appearance of their debenture issues. They hand the work of printing over to some local job press. The printer turns out a piece of work which would do very well to post along the country roadside for a modest announcement of an auction sale, but hardly of a dignity consistent with the fact that such a piece of paper is the evidence of an obligation of a thousand dollars. Not only the smaller municipalities, but even cities are careless, not to say somewhat slovenly in this way, and issue their debentures in such a form that any bondhouse handling them must make a shamefaced apology when delivering them to clients.

Appearances in these matters count so much that an ordinary commercial firm looks carefully to the neatness of its letterheads and quality of its paper for ordinary correspondence destined to the most temporary uses. The mere "look" of a debenture makes a difference with an investor, and in at least some slight degree makes a difference with his attitude towards the issue. Pleasure to the eye, however, is the smallest argument for better appearing debentures. Often the "job printers" use such cheap paper that the debentures will not stand ordinary wear and decay of time. A county bond came into a financial house a few weeks ago with a hole in it big enough to cut out most of the signatures. Though outstanding only seven years of twenty it had to run, the paper had grown so rotten it could not endure ordinary folding. Presumably the holder of such debentures will not let the evidence of his debt perish in his hands.

Much more importance to the municipality lies in the invitation to fraud of such ordinary printing. Any job press in the country could duplicate the form of these poorly prepared issues. Only the signatures stand in the way of counterfeiting to any amount. In such long term obligations signatures do not at all adequately guard against fraud. During the life of ordinary commercial paper the maker and his signature are well known, and a forgery readily discovered. The paying teller at a bank can detect a forged signature because he is thoroughly familiar with the genuine. But some municipal debentures do not mature for forty years. It is possible that the signatures written now will not be familiar to the municipal officers 40 years to come; it is highly probable that they will not be familiar in the intimate way that makes detection of forgery easy.

Issuing municipalities should exercise some further caution. They should have the form of the bond engraved or otherwise prepared in some way difficult of reproduction. The new York Stock Exchange insists that all securities listed must be steel engraved from individual engravings, with special design. This shows how important the mere form appears to the people most familiar with such matters.

Whenever possible the Dominion Securities Corporation has asked municipalities of which it is purchasing debentures to issue them with these precautions. It has frequently itself assumed the expense in order to get debentures of a desirable appearance. The city of Vancouver debentures it recently purchased will furnish a model for such issues in the future in Canada. In coloring, engraving and design, the face presents an exceptionally attractive appearance. On the back the certificate of the Bank of Montreal will attest that the bond is properly issued as one of a series under certain by-laws numbered so and so, and comprising debentures from number so and so to number such and such. This embodies in a municipal debenture every precaution taken in the best corporation issues.

Municipalities fail to take advantage of these precautions, less through unwillingness than through unfamiliarity. A man, even a city clerk, or treasurer, or comptroller, cannot be a master of all trades. There is much just about the mere preparation of the face of a debenture that is technical and something of a trade in itself. It is to be hoped that some Canadian financial organization will take up this work, and that the municipalities will generally resort to it. Meanwhile the bondhouses are generally glad to give any aid in the right direction.

BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA
INCORPORATED 1832
Capital - - - $3,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - $5,400,000
Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.
General Manager's Office TORONTO

A general banking business transacted

Savings Accounts opened by deposit of $1 or over. Interest added quarterly.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF DEPOSITORS
This is the only Bank having its Head Office in Canada that submits its books and statements to examination by strictly independent auditor.

THE STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND No. 69

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per Annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the Two Months ending 31st January, 1908, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and after

Saturday, the 1st day of February 1908

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st of January, 1908, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the shareholders (in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting) will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1908

The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager
Toronto 17th December 1907.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
Head Office: Ottawa, Ont.
Capital, - - - - - - $3,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits, - - $3,327,832.48
Branches and Agents throughout the Dominion of Canada.
Savings Department in connection with all Branches.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager

I Can Show You Some Sound Investments
As a specialist in industrial investments of the solid, safe, paying kind, I learn of things that you probably wouldn't hear of until the opportunity was past.
I would like to correspond with you NOW,—when money is tight and scarce, about some values you can pick up for fewer dollars than they're worth.
If You Have Idle Money and Shrewd Sense
There are two or three things in my knowledge at present well worth your hearing about. I don't want you to put up a dollar until you know ALL about the proposition. Suppose you just write?
BENJAMIN BURLAND, Financial Agent, 303 Board of Trade Building, Montreal

ALFRED B. WILLIS
Mining Engineer
23 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

The Royal
Trust Company
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
Capital Subscribed . . . $1,000,000
Capital Paid Up 700,000
Reserve Fund 700,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President.
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
R. B. Angus Sir W. C. Macdonald
E. S. Clouston Hon. R. Mackay
E. B. Greenshields A. Macnider
C. M. Hays A. T. Paterson
C. R. Hosmer Sir R. G. Reid
H. V. Meredith James Ross
David Morrice
Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G.
TORONTO BRANCH
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
M. S. L. RICHEY, Manager

THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the public in a popular manner accurate information relating to the financial interests and legitimate investments of Twentieth Century Canada.

No paid advertising will be inserted in the reading columns unless marked "Advertisement" excepting in the case of Official reports of annual or other meetings of corporations

The acceptance and insertion of an advertisement shall in no way be taken as an indication of the approval of the editoral department; the latter shall be free to comment or criticize, if necessary, as their study of the situation demands.

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President, - - John Bayne MacLean
Managing Editor, - - - Stewart Houston

Toronto, February 1, 1908.

MALCOLM'S CANNERIES AGAIN.

Our Winnipeg correspondent telegraphs that a special meeting of the shareholders of Malcolm's Western Canneries has been called at Maple Creek for February 25 and that the control of the company will then be definitely settled. The majority of the directors are anxious to place the enterprise on a better basis and the deposition of Malcolm is considered essential. To that end it was decided on a meeting of directors held in Winnipeg this week that all common stock should be surrendered and cancelled. It had been issued as bonus stock and Malcolm by his retention of the majority of the common shares has been in absolute control of the situation. For various reasons he has been induced to surrender his common stock and the directors have voluntarily handed over theirs. Malcolm's authority has been weakened, but he is making a desperate effort to control the Medicine Hat meeting by having shareholders' proxies sent to him.

We will publish further details next week of this promotion as it has been brought down to date. In the meantime we can only warn shareholders not to heed Mr. Malcolm's appeal for proxies.

BANKING IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the banks in the House of Commons during the past week called forth the usual display of ignorance on financial subjects, mingled with some sound common sense. There seems to be a lack of understanding in regard to the Government Savings Banks. These are institutions which have grown obsolete and unnecessary in Canada, and are a drawback to the development of a young debtor country like our own. Yet certain members of Parliament advocate that the Government should make a stronger appeal for the public savings, with the inevitable result that these will be locked up in permanent improvements and withdrawn from the commercial uses of the country. As the downfall of the Sovereign Bank was chiefly due to the locking up of funds in bricks. mortar, railways and industrial plants those members who advocate an increase in interest rates do not realize the significance of their advocacy of the Post Office Savings depositaries.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The "Business Prospects Year Book" is a useful annual issued by "Commercial Intelligence," which endeavors to give the business man facts and estimates bearing on the "near future" regarding commercial and financial questions. It is now in its second year and the fact that the forecasts that appeared a year ago have proved in the main very accurate—in many instances remarkably so—entitles the opinions expressed by the editors, Messrs. Joseph Davies and C. P. Hailey, to even greater respect than a year ago, when they were, as far as the general public was concerned, untried experts. Whether he agrees or differs with the conclusions, the facts and estimates given cannot fail to be of value to every business man. The present issue of the "Year Book" appears at one of those periods in the world's commerce which, recurring at intervals of from four to six years, appear to form definite dividing lines between the eras of industrial prosperity and depression. Since 1905 the trade of the world has moved steadily upwards. We have now crossed the crest of the hill, and whilst we can look back on two years of splendid activity, with demand uncreasingly ahead of supply, we must also look forward to a steady downward movement, when supply will be anxiously seeking markets, and wages and capital will share in the troubles of trade depression.

These results are inevitable. With its earning power decreasing, capital invested in industries must fall in value, whether it is privately held or is in the form of publicly-quoted shares. The producers of the raw material of the manufacturers must share in the depression and securities in coal, iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead and cement undertakings will accompany other industrial shares in their retrogression. On the other side, the sufferings of industries synchronise with benefits to gilt-edged and fixed dividend securities. As the shares in the mining and manufacturing divisions of commerce move down, government and municipal bonds and railway debenture and preference stocks move up. In a word, the proper course for the investor to-day is "sell industries, buy gilt-edged." Fortunately there are many signs that the era of industrial depression on which we are now entering is not likely to be either severe or prolonged.

The past boom resulted from a worldwide necessity to modernize and extend railways, shipping and works to produce and transport the necessities of the ever-increasing population. The boom has come to an end with a huge amount of this work still undone. This all points to the fact that the world wants only a breathing space, during which money supplies can adjust themselves, before another jump in demand comes into universal evidence, with its accompaniment of full employment and high wages for the workmen, and proportionate profits for the producer, manufacturer and distributor.

It would be unfair to dip too deeply into the numerous facts collated by Messrs. Davies and Hailey in their annual, but I propose to briefly glance at their more important conclusions regarding the outlook as judged from an English standpoint. Coal prices, they anticipate, will be at a higher level than at the commencement of the year. "As the spring opens, prices will fall, and will be materially lower in the autumn and winter months. The average market price over the year will be considerably lower than in 1907, but higher than in any other year since 1901. Wages at the collieries will be maintained at a high rate, but work will be more irregular than it has been since 1905. Colliery companies will—owing to their contracts—make exceptional profits." It is anticipated that copper prices will be weak throughout the year, and will average less than in any year since 1902. "Copper properties will suffer from the heavy fall in price, and copper shares will stand at lower prices at the end of 1908 than those now current." Iron prices are expected to fall—"to be lower in the second half than in the first half of the year, and to average less than in either of the two preceding years. **Wages** in the iron trade will fall, and work will be less regular than in 1906 or 1907. Profits made by iron masters will be reduced and the shares in iron and steel concerns will fall in value." Prices of tin will, it is anticipated "fall considerably below those current in the autumn of 1907, and the average price over 1908 will be below the average of any year since 1902. Shares in tin mining properties will fall in value."

In shipping, Messrs. Davies and Hailey expect to find the tonnage seeking employment greater whilst the volume of merchandise to be carried oversea will show a reduction. "Freights will fall, and the average earning power of shipping be less than in 1907, and a number of the older classes of steamers will find it necessary to lay up."

In the money market it is expected that fairly high rates will prevail during the first months of the year, but that the spring will inaugurate much cheaper money, which, during the summer, should bring the London bank rate below 3 per cent.! "The normal increase in demand will attend the autumn crop period. The average bank rate for the year will be below that of 1907 or 1906." In the English railway market prices are expected to gradually improve, and "our leading railway stocks, both preference and ordinary, will, at the end of 1908, stand at prices considerably above those now current." American railway share values are also expected to improve, and "the prices of all the leading American railway stocks at the end of 1908 will be considerably above those now current." In cotton supply in 1908 is expected to be more in evidence than the demand, and "whilst cotton prices will maintain a fair level, the average will be less than in the season ending August 31, 1907. The first portion of the season will show the highest prices, the decreased demand making itself more felt during the later months." The world's wheat supplies, it is anticipated, will be considerably below the average of recent years. "Prices will advance during the spring and summer months of 1908, reaching the highest figures touched for twenty years. In the autumn, as the new crops come on, the market prices will move back, and in the winter months touch the lowest prices of the year. The average price of wheat over 1908 will be the highest for many years."

In the provision trade Messrs. Davies and Hailey expect that hog products will fall, and show a lower average price than in 1907. "Butter and cheese will maintain high prices in the first months of 1908, with a fall in the early spring, and average prices over the year much below those ruling in the autumn of 1907." In petroleum it is expected that the 1907 improvement in price will be maintained, but "without any material increase, and petroleum will average higher prices over 1908 than for some years past." The works of cement manufacturers in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States will be at the fullest productive capacity, whilst the demand for cement in European and extra European countries will be less than in 1907. Cement prices will fall, and average less in 1908 than in either of the two preceding years."

LONDON TONE IMPROVES.

Depression Unlikely to Be Prolonged—The Issues That Are Waiting on the Market.

London, Jan. 18.—The latest British railway traffics appear to give evidence that the feared trade reaction has set in, for instead of the substantial weekly gains of £10,000 to £20,000 to which we were accustomed in the past six months for the leading goods carrying lines of the country, we have for last week a succession of decreases ranging from £4,000 to £9,000. To some extent the severe weather that then prevailed may be responsible, while the fact that this year's figures are now going against excellent returns a year ago must not be overlooked. Still the fact must be faced that trade is falling off, and the question is, how long the depression is likely to continue. I do not think that adverse conditions will be prolonged—the eagerness with which Governments, municipalities and railways are rushing into the loan market as soon as monetary conditions show signs of easing is some indication of the vast amount of work which the recent boom has left uncompleted in various parts of the world. Abroad we see the same traffic tendencies as at home, except in the Argentine, where the railways are now commencing to move the crops and are showing substantial increases, and in Mexico, where only fair results are being secured by the leading companies. Cuban results continue very unsatisfactory—the United Havana has for last week another big decrease (£17,650)—the crops in the island being several weeks behind hand.

The tone on the London Stock Exchange continues to improve under the influence of the better monetary situation in America and at verious continental centres, but there is no enthusiasm. Now that the German Bank rate has been reduced from 7½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. it is confidently predicted that our own bank rate will be lowered immediately from 6 to 5 per cent. How long it will remain at the latter minimum is dependent largely upon how matters develop in the United States. If as now seems probable the position of the New York bank continues to improve and America is able to return some portion of the gold drawn from Europe during the stress of last November we will have a 4 per cent. rate before the end of the month. Leading experts are confidently predicting that the rate will be down to 3 per cent. by midsummer.! There is talk of a further reduction in the French bank rate, even in view of latest developments in Morocco. The official rates of half a dozen minor continental centres have been lowered since New Year's day. The one adverse factor with regard to the outlook here is the continued stream of new capital issued. Another Cape loan for one million sterling in 3½ per cent. stock offered at 93½ has been very adversely received in view of the previous offer of a similar amount of 4 per cent. debentures as recently as last month. The Grand Trunk Pacific is offering one million of 4 per cent. debentures, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk, at 94—an attractive price in view of the fact that the extreme fluctuations of the existing stock of a similar class during 1907 were 96 and 101. This brings the total amount of these debentures outstanding up to two million, out of three million authorized.

Russian Bond Advances.

There has been a very strong speculative movement in Russian bonds during the past three months, in the course of which the Old Fours have been advanced to 81 and the Fives of 1906 to 90½, as compared with lowest quotations of 70½ and 80, respectively, last year. The support is attributed to French financial groups who are taking the responsibility for the new loan expected in the spring, provided that Morocco developments do not upset matters on the Paris Bourse meanwhile. A new Chinese loan has been rumored for some months past and it is now definitely announced that arrangements have been made to issue £5,000,000 in bonds in order to provide funds for the construction of the Tientsin-Chinkiang railway. The loan has been arranged with the Deutsche Bank, and British and Chinese corporations and will be issued at 93, the bonds bearing 5 p.c. interest, with redemption beginning ten years from the date of issue. There are several issues of Chinese Railway bonds on the London market, enjoying a fair share of popularity with investors, as they have tangible security apart from the imperial guarantee, which, in view of China's past record of itself, entitles the country's bonds to be quoted on a 5 per cent. basis. The Imperial Railway Fives which last year touched 104¼, are now 101, with Shanghai Nanking Fives 100½, and Canton Kowloon Fives 98½, compared with 105¾ and 100⅜, respectively, last year. The Deutsche Bank is also engaged in relieving the Turkish Government from pressing embarrassments by lending the Porte £250,000.

Developments in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian gold output for 1907 shows improvement upon the previous year; the total being 612,053 ounces, against 551,895 ounces, but this increase is not of particular importance as far as Rhodesian shareholders are concerned, as it arises mainly from the greater output from claims owned and worked by individual miners. The Rhodesian market generally continues very depressed, particularly the shares of the British South Africa Company, which have to-day relapsed to under 16s, as compared with their water mark of £9, when the hypnotic influence of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes and his great Imperial aspirations were potent with the British investing public. The latest relapse is due to the announcement of a meeting of shareholders for Thursday of next week to hear from the visiting commission appointed by the directors, a report of their work in the colony. In June last Mr, Henry Birchenough, C. M.B., and the Marquis of Winchester went to Rhodesia, and in October they were joined by Dr. Jameson and Mr. Bouchier Hawksley (the company's solicitor). At the meeting on the 23rd inst., the shareholders will hear not only what was done in Rhodesia and the position there, but also the views of the commission on the policy which will govern the development of the territories. This, the market fears, may involve the raising of new capital. The capital of the British South Africa Company is already £6,000,000 in shares, in addition to £1,250,000 of 5 per cent. debentures and several millions of railway debentures, on which interest is guaranteed. The company was formed in 1889, but no cash dividend has yet been paid, although it is now stated that the current income balances expenditure.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at the two financial centres continue to show decreases but Winnipeg and Vancouver stand out consistently with improvements. Winnipeg's increases are largely due to the extensive grain movement. Halifax reflects the reduction in foreign trade and the manufacturing city of Hamilton shows the industrial depression.

	Weeek Jan. 30, 1908.	Week Jan. 31, 1907.		Changes.
Montreal	$23,210,263	$25,331,422	—	$2,121,159
Toronto	18,979,754	22,071,086	—	3,091,332
Winnipeg	9,076,131	8,336,580	+	739,551
Halifax	1,378,093	1,817,833	—	439 740
Hamilton	1,186,513	1,323,598	—	137,085
St. John	1,092,484	1,040,200	+	52,284
Vancouver	2,805,937	2,612,731	+	193,206
Victoria	954,558	779,223	+	175,335
Quebec	1,578,819	1,555,609	+	23,210
Ottawa	2,457,506	2,271,313	+	186,193
London	939,278	990 050	—	50,772
Edmonton	538,262	687,942	—	149,680
Calgary	1,020,808	1,306,684	—	285,876
Total	$65,218,406	$70,124,271	—	$4,905 865

New York Stock Exchange.

Range of Prices for Week Ending Jan. 31st.

—	Closing Jan. 24	Open Jan. 25	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg. Copper Co.	49¼	49½	52⅞	49¼	52
Am. Car & Foundry	29½	29¾	30⅝	29⅛	30½
Am. Locomotive Co.	36¼	36¼	38	36	37¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	63¼	63½	68½	63½	67⅞
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	111½	112⅝	114⅞	112	114
Am. Tobacco Co., pfd.	78	80	81⅝	80	80¼
Am. Woolen Co.	18	18⅛	19⅝	18⅛	19¼
Anaconda Cop. Min.	32	32	33¾	32	33¼
At., Top. & S.F.	71⅜	71⅝	72¾	71	72
Atlantic Coast Line	74	71¼	72	68¼	69
Baltimore & Ohio	86¾	86⅜	88½	86⅜	87
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43¾	43¾	47⅜	43¾	46⅞
Canadian Pacific	149	149½	152	149½	151
Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅛	29¼	30⅛	28¾	29⅝
Chicago Great Western	5¼	5½	5½	4⅞	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111½	111⅞	114⅜	111½	113½
C., C. C. & St. Louis	57½	58½	58½	48½	52
Chi. & Northwestern	146	145½	149	145½	146
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19½	19⅞	20¼	19⅛	19⅞
Colorado & Southern	24⅝	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅜
Consolidated Gas	98⅜	99	101	99	100
Delaware & Hudson.	151⅛	152	156½	150	152
Den. & Rio Grande	20½	20⅜	20⅞	20½	20⅞
Dul., S.S. & At.	8	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
Erie	15¼	15	15¾	15	15¼
Erie. 2nd pf	22¼	....	....	....	....
General Electric	119½	120	120⅜	120	120
Great Northern, pf.	121½	121½	123⅛	120½	121⅜
Illinois Central	132	128	132	128	130¼
Interb.-Metropolitan	7½	7	8⅞	7	8⅛
International Paper Co.	12	11	11¾	10⅞	10⅞
Louisville & Nashville	97	99	99	97	98
Mackay Companies	57⅝	57½	57½	55¼	55¼
Mackay Companies, pf.	....	61	61	61	61
Mexican Central, pf.	16¼	16½	20½	16¼	18⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	24¾	24¼	25	24¼	24¾
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	89	89¼	94	91	94
M., St. P. & S.S.M., pf.	125⅜	....	....	....	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	23¼	23⅛	23¾	23	23⅜
Missouri Pacific	43½	44¼	44½	43½	43⅜
New York Central	97	97	98¼	96	97
N.Y., Ont. & Western	33	33¼	33¾	32½	32⅞
Norfolk & Western	66	67	66¼	66¼	66¼
Northern Pacific	125⅜	125¾	129⅛	125⅛	125⅞
Pennsylvania R.R.	112⅜	112¼	114½	112¼	112⅞
People's Gas, Chi.	85	85	85½	84¾	85
Pullman Company	154	....	....	....	....
Railway Steel Spring	28	26¾	26¾	25	25
Reading	100	100½	105¼	99¾	103
Rep. Iron & Steel	17	17	17½	16¾	16⅞
Rock Island Co.	13¾	13⅞	14½	13¼	14
Rock Island, pf.	28½	28⅝	28⅜	26½	27⅛
St. Louis Southwestern	....	....	....	....	....
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	40	40¾	40¾	40	40
Southern Pacific	74	74⅛	75½	73⅞	74⅛
Southern Railway	10¾	11	11	10¾	11
Texas & Pacific	18⅛	18½	19¾	19	19⅛
Union Pacific	122⅜	122⅞	124¾	121¼	122¾
U. S. Rubber	22⅛	22	22¼	21⅞	22
U. S. Steel	28	28	29	27⅝	28⅞
U. S. Steel, pf.	91⅜	91½	93⅛	91⅛	92⅞
Wabash	8⅜	....	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
Western Union Tel.	57½	57⅞	57⅞	54½	54½
Wisconsin Central, pf.	40	....	....	....	....

Railroad and Street Railway Earnings

Gross Earnings

—	Week ending	1908.	1907.	Changes.	From date mentioned to the last week for which earnings have been reported.			
					Date.	1908.	1907.	Changes.
Canadian Northern	Jan. 31							
Canadian Pacific	Jan. 21	1,055,000 00	923,000 00	+ 132,000 00	July 1	43,883,918 00	40,284,375 00	+ 3,599,543 00
Duluth, S.S. & Atlantic	Jan. 21	44,731 00	52,112 00	− 7,381 00	July 1	1,906,995 00	1,842,397 00	+ 64,597 00
Grand Trunk System	Jan. 21							
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. (Soo)	Jan. 21	161,726 00	145,012 00	+ 16,714 00	July 1	7,095,866 00	7,211,482 00	− 115,616 00
Mineral Range	Jan. 21	13,390 00	12,653 00	+ 737 00	July 1	460,819 00	435,368 00	+ 25,451 00
Detroit United	Jan. 21	110,013 00	*100,746 00	+ 9,267 00	Jan. 1	328,659 00	*309,888 00	+ 18,771 00
Halifax Electric Tram.	Jan. 21	2,885 44	2,850 43	+ 35 01				
Havana Electric	Jan. 26	33,018 00	30,805 00	+ 2,213 00	Jan. 1	137,197 00	130,520 00	+ 6,677 00
Montreal St. Ry.	Jan. 21	63,907 11	59,174 62	+ 4,732 49				
Toledo Railways System	Jan. 31							
Toronto Railway Company	Jan. 21	61,256 59	56,514 19	+ 4,742 40				
Twin City	Jan. 14	103,670 00	101,853 00	+ 1,817 00	Jan. 1	209,091 00	204,812 00	+ 4,279 00

* Earnings for January, 1907, of the Detroit, Jackson & Chicago Ry. are not included in the above statement.

Net Earnings

—	1907	1906	Changes	Six months. 1907	1906	Changes
Canadian Northern.						
Dec. gross	801,100 00	536,200 00	+ 264,900 00	5,307,900 00	3,916,100 00	+ 1,391,800 00
Expenses	558,400 00	407,800 00	+ 150,600 00	3,699,500 00	2,598,500 00	+ 1,101,000 00
Net	242,700 00	128,400 00	+ 114,300 00	1,608,400 00	1,317,600 00	+ 290,800 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.						
Gross	6,418,576 38	5,992,098 07	+ 426,478 31	40,885,496 07	37,464,474 07	+ 3,421,022 00
Working expenses	4,341,386 80	3,726,503 73	+ 614,883 07	26,454,473 48	22,878,607 37	+ 3,266,177 89
Net	2,077,189 58	2,265,594 34	− 188,404 76	14,431,022,59	14,585,866 70	− 154,844 11
Cuba Railroad.						
Gross	149,723 96	152,577 02	− 2,853 06	869,331 80	794,613 22	+ 74,718 47
Working expenses	104,034 92	98,848 68	+ 5,186 24	623,315 41	620,275 48	+ 3,039 82
Net	45,689 04	53,728 34	− 8,039 30	246,016 39	174,337 74	+ 71,678 65
Fixed charges	31,159 81	28,329 16	+ 2,820 65	172,805 63	155,955 01	+ 16,850 62
Surplus	14,529 23	25,399 18	− 10,869 95	73,210 76	18,382 73	+ 54,828 03
Extraordinary replacements included in expenses	13,007 77			78,046 62		
Twin City Rapid Transit.				Twelve months.		
Gross				6,055,743 00	5,644,988 00	+ 410,755 00
Operating expenses				2,980,435 00	2,625,379 00	+ 355,056 00
Net				3,075,308 00	3,019,609 00	+ 55,699 00
Taxes, int. and div				2,438,170 00	2,299,927 00	+ 138,243 00
Surplus				637,138 00	719,682 00	− 82,544 00
Renewal funds				506,000 00	482,000 00	+ 24,000 00
Net surplus				131,138 00	237,682 00	− 106,544 00

IMPERIAL BANK
of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1875

HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO

Capital Authorized	-	$ 10,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up	-	$ 4,875,000.00
Rest - - - -	-	$ 4,875,000.00

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Savings Department at all Branches. Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued payable in all parts of the world.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND No. 5

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up capital stock of The Home Bank of Canada, has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending February 29th, 1908, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, on and after the second day of March next.

The transfer books will be closed from February 19th to 29th, 1908, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Toronto, January 22nd 1908 JAMES MASON, General Manager

HEAD OFFICE - 8 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Branches in Toronto open 7 to 9 o'clock every Saturday night.
78 Church Street Queen West, cor. Bathurst Bloor West, cor. Bathurst
Alliston, Belle River, Cannington, Everett, Lawrence Station, Melbourne,
St. Thomas, Tecumseh, Walkerville.
Winnipeg, Man. Fernie, B.C.

INTEREST

EVERY dollar you deposit with this Corporation will earn interest for you at THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, compounded four times each year; the highest rate consistent with the safety of the investment.

Combined with this is the advantage that your money is always available when you want it. Observe the protection afforded you:

Paid-up Capital	$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$2,450,000.00
Investments	$26,206,337.54

You will see that about EIGHT AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS of Shareholders' money stand between the Depositor and any possibility of loss.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION, Toronto Street, Toronto

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY,

Head Office: 24 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,
TORONTO

Capital - - -	$1,125,000
Reserve - - -	50,000
Assets - - -	2,250,000

President: Alexander Sutherland.
Vice-Pres. and Man. Director: W. S. Dinnick.

Director:
Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, K.C.M.G.

Debentures for one, two, three, four and five years issued, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Write for booklet entitled "SOME CARDINAL POINTS."

Ontario Town Debentures

Several blocks on hand to yield 5½% interest.

Particulars on Request.

WILLIAM C. BRENT,
Municipal Debentures
CANADA LIFE BLDG. - - TORONTO

D. M. STEWART & CO.,
151 St. James Street, Montreal

LISTED AND UNLISTED SECURITIES

Orders executed on the American and Canadian Stock Exchanges.

EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND BONDS DEALT IN ON ANY EXCHANGE
15 LAWLOR BUILDING, Cor King and Yonge Streets TORONTO
TELEPHONE M. 1111

GEO. W. BLAIKIE & CO.,
(MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE)
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS
20 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 1497

Left to the Last

The making of a will is frequently deferred until too late. Do it now and leave it with this Company as your Executor. Interviews at any time.

NATIONAL TRUST CO., LIMITED
18-22 KING STREET EAST

Parliament and the Banks

ONE MEMBER FIRES SOME HOT SHOT.

At the Manner in Which He Alleges a New Bank Was Financed—Deposits Used Against Capital—Strongly Opposed to the Present Method of New Promotions—A General Discussion on Banking.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—An innocent looking motion which had been placed on the order paper by Mr. Foster led to a spirited discussion in the House on Wednesday on banking affairs in Canada and some rather startling statements. Mr. Foster wanted copies of all the correspondence had with the minister of finance with reference to the proposed assistance to the grain banks to facilitate the western crop movement. There seemed to be an understanding between Mr. Foster and Mr. Fielding, as both confined themselves strictly to the subject matter of the motion, Mr. Foster receiving the minister's assurance that the papers would be brought down with as little delay as possible. Dr. Sproule was not going to permit such a golden opportunity to pass to criticize the banking institutions of the country. He condemned them for withdrawing deposits from the branch offices and transferring them to Wall Street as call loans. Dr. Sproule wanted closer supervision over the banks by the finance department, and more especially that the banks provide a safe place for receiving the accumulated earnings of the people and a fair interest given in return. He condemned the present minister for reducing the rate of interest on the deposits in the post office savings bank and the government's savings banks. Mr. Schell, of Glengarry, pointed out that the banks were not loaning Canadian money outside of Canada, but were simply loaning outside of Canada the deposits in their banks outside of the Dominion. He quoted figures from the October bank statement in proof of this statement. Several other members spoke and the debate was closed by Mr. Pringle, member for Stormont who has a motion on the order paper looking to radical changes in the Bank Act. He advocated a flexible rate of interest on savings deposited with the government. Supposing, he said, the government had allowed 3½ or 4 per cent. on deposits last year the Canadian Bankers' Association would have been compelled to get together and raise their interest rate to meet the government rate. He declared that at a meeting of the bankers in Montreal recently the question came up as to whether the government was going to raise the savings bank rate to 3½ per cent., "and," remarked Mr. Pringle, "the gentleman at the head of that association said: 'I have arranged that matter with the government. You need have no fear that the government dare raise the rate to the depositors in government banks.'" Mr. Pringle insisted that there should be government action in the direction indicated and entirely independent of the Canadian Bankers' Association. He was not going to anticipate what he would have to say on his proposed amendments to the Bank Act, except to point out that in Canada there was no limitation in regard to the contractual rate of interest that a Canadian bank can contract for. He also expressed a desire to see an independent audit of the banks. This was one of many safeguards required for the protection of the public. He expressed the belief that if the banks of this country had chosen to stand underneath the Sovereign Bank they could have brought it through and enabled it to pay its shareholders a reasonable amount of the money they had invested in it. This, Mr. Pringle declared, was not the policy of the Canadian Bankers' Association; they did not want to assist the Sovereign Bank to get on its feet, and become a strong bank, but it was their policy to put that bank into liquidation and take from it the deposits which it had accumulated during the past few years. On the subject of new bank charters Mr. Pringle made a somewhat remarkable statement. He remarked: "The time has come when we have to stop the incorporation of small banks with small capital. I do not know whether I am stating what is absolutely correct or not when I state that one bank was incorporated and its deposit of $250,000 was simply borrowed temporarily for a few days until it could get its certificate to do business, and once it got the certificate, the way in which it got its paid-up capital was by sending notes out to its branches which were getting deposits instructing the managers of those branches to put the notes to the credit of capital account and send the money to the head office. and in that way it got capital marked paid-up, so that it could issue for every dollar of paid-up capital a dollar of notes. We have to put some restrictions upon this business. How many of these banks have gone down in the last few years, and have been absorbed by the larger banks? The day has come when we should amend our banking law to make it more stringent in regard to the granting of charters. It may be said, you will create a monopoly. Suppose we do. Suppose we leave the business of banking largely in the hands of ten or twelve or fifteen of the large, strong banks of this country, are we not able as a parliament to regulate and control those banks in the interest of the public? In that way we will bring about confidence, and confidence is absolutely necessary in the business of banking; because, after all, our banks cannot do business on their own paid-up capital alone. They are only a medium for the investment of the savings of the small and large depositors, and unless the public have absolute confidence in them, they will not get the funds to assist in the development and the growing business of this country."

It took the House a little while to grasp the significance of these observations, and then Mr. Hughes, of Prince Edward Island, rose and said: "The honorable gentleman has made a very extraordinary statement. He says that in one instance a bank of Canada, in order to obtain the capital required to enable it to issue notes, sent promissory notes out to its branches to be discounted, and put the amount to the credit of the head office capital stock account, and on that amount the bank issued bills and went on doing business. Did I understand him rightly?"

Mr. Pringle's reply was in the following language: "If the hon. member will permit me, I will put it more clearly. Of course, I do not wish to give the name of my authority, nor do I wish to give the name of the bank. I am advocating amendments to the banking law. My correspondent tells me of a certain general manager who forwarded to him, who was a manager, notes to the amount of $111,000—notes of farmers and others who had subscribed to the stock of the bank. These notes he made him discount, and these were credited at the head office to capital account. Mark this: A bank is entitled to issue notes, dollar for dollar, to the amount of its paid up capital. The only thing necessary is that they shall deposit five per cent. as a security to note holders. Now, this kind of thing is going on in this country. But I say we can frame laws that will prevent this. We can frame a law under which it will be possible for an officer of the Government to step into the head office of any bank and find out what these securities are that are returned in their annual or quarterly statements, and also where those securities are."

Mr. Hughes returned to the subject once more as follows: "The hon. gentleman's statement then is that, instead of cash, the stockholders put in promissory notes, which notes were discounted by the bank and that was counted as the capital of the bank. Is that the statement?"

Mr. Pringle replied: "I do not know that I can make it any clearer. I am speaking from information given me by one who knows and I could give more information if I desired to do so. Of course, this is a very delicate subject, and one that we should discuss carefully. I do not wish to lessen confidence in any of our banking institutions. I can only state that what I have indicated has occurred, and the return, no doubt, has been made as paid up capital, and that is the way paid up capital has been provided in a certain bank. Of course, I think that our banks, taken as a whole are in a very strong position. I was only trying to show that the time has come when we should be more careful in regard to the banking charters."

The motion for papers carried, and the members were left wondering what the institution is to which Mr. Pringle referred,

THE COBALT OUTPUT.

Large Shipments Last Week—The La Rose Rumor—Nipissing and Cobalt Lake.

The Cobalt mines had a most productive period last week, shipping 512 tons. Several new shippers appear in the list, notably the Standard and the Silver Cliff. The latter is a close corporation which owns a property adjoining the Watts mine (controlled by the King Edward Company).

The despatch sent out from Cobalt to the effect that the La Rose mine had been sold to an English syndicate for $3,000,000 is quite incorrect. The price which will be paid if the English capitalists whose representatives are examining the property will be more like $12,000,000. The La Rose has done practically no stoping and shows values at virtually every level down to 300 feet. The property leads all the Cobalt mines in tonnage shipped. The dump is largely responsible for this gross result.

The Coniagas concentrator is now in active operation and the shipments henceforth will be the concentrates, running very high in value. The working officials are putting all their savings into the purchase of stock, which is perhaps the best indication of its value.

Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston, who were largely interested in Nipissing, have written a somewhat pessimistic circular over the prospects. They point out that the property has produced gross some $1,200,000 this past year, and that this result is not good enough. They conclude that 1907 should have been one of the best years for the property, and that it may not be able to continue even this rate of production. The circular evidently pays no attention to the remarkable possibilities of 840 acres in the heart of the Cobalt camp, with only a fraction of the territory prospected.

The Cobalt Lake has shipped a carload of high-grade ore to the Copper Cliff smelter. The company will continue their policy of taking out ore only in process of development. The company has enough funds to continue development so as to locate the course of the veins under the lake. Having the McKinley-Darragh vein at one end and the Right of Way at the other end, if it is found that these veins meet it will demonstrate that the property has a considerable value. It is, however, at present the huge gamble it has always been.

The shipments for last week and since January 1st are:

	Week of Jan, 25	Since Jan. 1
Coniagas	66,470	133,490
Buffalo		63,000
Foster	40,000	40,000
La Rose	300,000	596,000
McKinley	120,000	120,000
Nipissing	64,000	251,290
Nova Scotia		40,790
O'Brien		120,200
Kerr Lake	39,980	39,980
King Edward		64,780
Standard	39,730	39,730
Silver Queen	243,000	243,000
Silver Cliff	52,000	52,000
Townsite		45,100
Temiskaming	59,400	59,400
Total lbs.	1,024,580	1,908,760
Tons	512.29	954.38

Production for Four Years.

	Tons.	Value.
1907	14,080	*$5,650,000
1906	7,637	3,764,113
1905	2,144	1,473,196
1904	158	136,217

* Estimated.

The Nipissing statement of the mine's cash resources at the end of the year was decidedly satisfactory. The production for December was 183 tons, estimated value $150,578. Net receipts after payment of mining costs, etc., $102,203.

During 1907 the company shipped 2,400 tons, of estimated gross value of $1,375,000. These figures prove that Nipissing's shipments were all of a high grade character. At the beginning of 1908 the company had ore in the mine available for treatment of $1,057,000 estimated gross value.

HIGH-CLASS
CANADIAN MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
YIELDING AS HIGH AS 5.50 PER CENT.
Particulars Furnished on Application.
WOOD, GUNDY & CO.
6 King St. W. - - TORONTO

F. B. McCurdy & Company,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
4 Hospital Street, Montreal 185 Hollis Street, Halifax

Orders executed on Montreal, New York, Boston, Toronto, London and Glasgow Stock Exchanges.

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES

To Private Trustees

If you are finding your duties onerous and troublesome to execute, advise with the oldest Trust Company in Canada.

THE
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION,
Established 1882
Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg

Business Founded 1795
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS

BANK NOTES, POSTAGE STAMPS, BONDS, SHARE CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, CHECKS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, ETC., FOR CORPORATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS
OTTAWA, 224 Wellington Street
Branches
TORONTO 2 TORONTO ST. MONTREAL 171 ST. JAMES ST. HALIFAX 177 HOLLIS ST. WINNIPEG 325 MAIN ST.

The Coniagas is now shipping only concentrates, and its shipment of a fortnight ago should run very high in value.

The Nova Scotia directorate endeavored to secure 30 acres of Peterson Lake for 150,000 shares. but the shareholders of the latter refused to ratify the transfer.

CREDIT FONCIER CANADIEN.

The Great Franco-Canadian Company Increases its Capital Owing to Successful Results in Canada.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Credit Foncier, Franco-Canadien, held in Paris on the 12th of December the authorized capital was increased by $3,000,000 (from 25,000,000 francs to 40,000,000 francs) by the issue of 30,000 shares of 500 francs each.

This action was occasioned by the steady growth of the very profitable business done by this company in Canada.

The old shares of the company are 50 per cent. paid up and it is only intended to call 25 per cent. of the new shares.

To Director General Chevalier, a large amount of credit is due for the excellent results achieved in the splendid business done by this company in Canada. The interesting of French capital in the investments offering in Canada to-day is a thing of great moment to the Dominion as a whole. The capital thus available will be used in the mortgage, loan and debenture markets.

BOND DEPARTMENT

If you wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market watch this department. It seeks to be very accurately compiled and convenient, The Financial Post makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of any contemplated bond issues.

Berlin, Ont.—The town has in the neighborhood of $70,000 debentures to sell. Tenders will likely be called about the middle of February.

Bracebridge, Ont.—Three by-laws, providing for an increase of rates of interest from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent., have been approved of by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The bonds amount to $22,000.

Brandon, Man.—The council propose to raise the rate of interest on unsold bonds to 5 per cent. Several large issues, for court house and jail, for waterworks, for bridge, etc., are contemplated.

East Toronto, Ont.—A by-law has been passed to borrow $39,000 from the Metropolitan Bank at 5 per cent., to meet current expenses. The by-law passed at the municipal elections to borrow $10,000 to pay for repairs made to the waterworks, has been read the third time and passed.

Fernie, B.C.—The city engineer recommends improvements and extensions to the waterworks at a cost of $44,600.

Fairbank, Ont.—Tenders have been called for up to February 7th for building a brick schoolhouse in this town.

Hawkesbury, Ont.—A by-law has been passed by the ratepayers to issue $6,000 6 per cent., 20-year debentures to macadamize Main street east.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—E. Roberts, secretary-treasurer, is calling for tenders up to Jan. 31st for $10,000 5 per cent. Protestant school debentures.

Listowel, Ont.—The town has decided to purchase the electric light plant from the Listowel Gas & Electric Light Co., for the sum of $2,500.

Napanee, Ont.—Application will be made to the Ontario Legislature for authority to issue $10,000 debentures for improvements to the electric light plant.

Newcastle, N.B.—The town's indebtedness is covered by $175,000 bonds of which $88,000 are still unsold.

Nelson, B.C.—Tenders have been called for the purchase of $60,000 20-year 5 per cent. school debentures. Tenders will be received up to March 2nd, 1908. W. E. Wasson, city clerk.

Ottawa, Ont.—It is proposed to issue debentures for $50,000 for the extension of the water mains.

Peterboro, Ont.—Application is to be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature for confirmation of various by-laws, including one to borrow $25,000 for additions to the Queen Alexandra public school.

Strathcona, Alta.—A by-law to issue $9,680 6 per cent. 10-year debentures for fire system, purchase steam roller, etc., will be voted upon on Feb. 3rd. H. G. Clarke, secretary-treasurer.

Sherbrooke, Que.—A by-law is to be voted on by the ratepayers, for the city to assume the bonded indebtedness of the Sherbrooke Power, Light and Heat Company, to the amount of $240,000.

Thorold, Ont.—The town council wish to borrow $80,000 for the construction of a waterworks system.

Victoria, B.C.—The waterworks by-law to raise $619,000, has been passed; also another to raise $54,000 for an incinerator.

THE DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders

The Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 29th, 1908.

Among those present were noticed :

F. P. Phillips, C. B. Powell, Capt. Jessopp, W. J. Elliott, Hon. J. J. Foy, Dr. Andrew Smith, J. Stewart, Wm. Davies, W. C. Harvey, R. H. Davies, E. B. Osler, M.P.; H. L. Lovering, Archibald Foulds, H. W. A. Foster, H. Gordon Mackenzie, David Smith, Wm. Glenney (Oshawa), Dr. Grasett, Rev. T. W. Paterson, J. Bell, A. Munro Grier, W. C. Crowther, Ira Standish, Richard Brown, R. M. Gray, Barlow Cumberland, W. D. Matthews, Jas. Carruthers, G. N. Reynolds, Jas. Matthews, J. C. Eaton, H. S. Harwood, Dr. C. O'Reilly, W. R. Brock, W. E. Booth, A. W. Austin, J. J. Dixon, S. Halligan, L. H. Baldwin, Percy Leadlay, Wm. Ross (Port Perry), Dr. J. F. Ross, H. N. Evans, F. H. Gooch, A. C. Knight, Andrew Semple, H. G. Gooderham, W. Crocker, R. T. Gooderham, H. B. Hodgins, S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin, James Scott, F. J. Harris, (Hamilton), A. H. Campbell, Wm. Mulock, Chas. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, C. H. Ritchie, K.C. ; C. C. Ross, A. R. Boswell, K.C.; A. C. Morris, F. E. Macdonald, Thos. Walmsley, Colonel Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C. A. Bogert and others.

It was moved by Mr. L. H. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows :

To the Shareholders :

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1907 :

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1906			$ 28.798 33
Premium received on new Capital Stock			933,456 87
Profits for year ending 31st December 1907, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts			635,235 51
			$1,597,490 71
Dividend 3 per cent., paid April 2, 1907	$ 95,149 79		
Dividend 3 per cent., paid July 2, 1907	107,978 20		
Dividend 3 per cent., paid Oct. 1, 1907	111,351 61		
Dividend 3 per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1908	114,413 63		
		$428.893 23	
Transferred to Reserve Fund		933,456 87	
			$1,362.350 10
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward			$235,140 61

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 31st December, 1906	$3,900,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	933,456 87
	$4,833,456 87

In view of the financial stringency which prevailed throughout the world in 1907 and the unsettled monetary conditions existing in the United States, it has been necessary to exercise unusual caution and prudence in administrating the affairs of the Bank. Our policy has been to restrict advances without interfering with the proper requirements of the customers of the Bank and to assist in marketing the products of the country—more especially the crops of the northwestern districts—at the same time maintaining strong cash reserves.

Having reference to our announcement at the last Annual Meeting that one million dollars of new capital stock would be offered to the Shareholders in 1907, we have to inform you that on December 31st $983,700 of this amount was subscribed for, and $848,597.50 paid up.

During the past year it was considered advisable to establish Branches of the Bank at the following points : In the Province of Ontario, at Berlin, Hamilton, Ottawa, and at the corner of Queen and Victoria Streets, Toronto; in the Province of Quebec, at the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine Streets, Montreal; in the Province of Alberta at Strathcona, and at Vancouver, British Columbia.

The opening of our Vancouver Office not only marks our entrance into British Columbia, but completes a chain of Branches at all important centres from Montreal to the Pacific Coast, including the Capitals of the Western Provinces. Results so far indicate that these extensions will be of great benefit to the Institution.

We have to record with regret the death in January last of Mr. Timothy Eaton, whose varied business knowledge and sound judgment made him a valued member of your Directorate. Mr. John C. Eaton, his son, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board.

The Directors, as is customary, have verified the Head Office Balance Sheet as on the 31st of December, 1907 including therein the auditing of our foreign balances and the certification of all Cash Reserves, Securities and Investments.

The usual careful inspection of the various Branches of the Bank has been made during the past twelve months.

E. B. OSLER,
President.

The Report was adopted.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year : Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A.; Wilmot D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		$ 2,913,398 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 4,460,297 60	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	29,781,858 12	
		34,242,155 72
Deposits by other Banks in Canada		219,596 70
Balance due to London Agents		1,854,408 72
Balances due to Banks in the United States		38,792 68
Total Liabilities to the public		39,268.351 82
Capital Stock paid up		3,848,597 50
Reserve Fund		4,833,456 87
Balance of profits carried forward		235,140 61
Dividend No. 101, payable 2nd January		114,413 63
Former Dividends unclaimed		69 75
Reserved for Exchange, etc		54.204 34
Reserved for rebate on Bills discounted		142.983 15
		$48,497.217 67

ASSETS.

Specie	$ 1,146,474 77	
Dominion Government Demand Notes	4,536,579 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	150,000 00	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	1,493,097 02	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	881,867 37	
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	924,940 77	
	$9,132,958 93	
Provincial Government Securities	$ 237,532 44	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	562,079 52	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2.568.425 38	
Loans on Call, secured by Stocks and Debentures	3,499,083 88	
		$16,000.080 15
Bills Discounted and Advances Current	$31,447,382 80	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	53,496 60	
Mortgages	38,274 42	
Bank Premises	950,000 00	
Other Assets not included under foregoing heads	7,983 70	
		$32,497.137 52
		$48.497.217 67

Toronto, 31st December, 1907

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

BIG MEN MAY BE BUYING

BELIEVE QUOTATIONS HAVE DISCOUNTED EVERYTHING.

No Fears Now About the Presidential Election—The Present Trend of Wall Street is Not Easily Read—The Steel Figures Give Little Indication of the Present Actual State of Trade.

New York, Jan. 30.—The rapid movements and changes on the Stock Exchange of the past week have been very puzzling to the general public. But the public is not in the market, perhaps, because of these very inexplicable conditions, and they are not likely to be tempted in speculating till some more certain trend in the course of values is developed. Even the majority of the professional traders cannot understand the recent course of quotations, the "antics" of the market, some characterize it.

Are the Big Capitalists Loading Up?

One theory advanced is this : That the country's rich men, foreseeing what they consider no uncertain result of the next presidential election, coupled with a speedy disappearance of the present trade depression and a general business revival, are buying large blocks of stocks. Another theory is that the market is being manipulated on a very large scale in order to facilitate the liquidation of some big lots of stock that could not be marketed under any other conditions. But to tell the truth, none but a few big insiders understand the behavior of the market. Outside of these few it is a guess for anybody. And one man's guess is as good as another's.

Steel Corporation's Report.

To a large extent the report of the Steel Trust for the last quarter of 1907 was discounted. It is known that the report did not at all accurately reflect the business condition in the steel trade of the country during November and December, when the depression began to get more acute because owing to the orders on hand indicated in the report for the previous quarter the mills must have continued quite active till the close of the year. It is the general report for the present quarter that will accurately show the condition of the trade during the present depression. The "orders on hand" have little significance in times like the present, because those who refuse to take the goods they have ordered ahead, are allowed to cancel their contracts. The reason of this is that it is better not to execute the orders than to force them on customers who could not settle for them.

U.P.S.P. Merger Suit.

A certain element in the market is much disquieted over the action at Washington to solve the merger of the two Harriman Pacific roads. The developments of the Chicago and Alton investigation are still pretty fresh in the minds of many and the effect of the present suit on the market is not dreaded, because the parallelism of the lines is not complete.

Railroads and the Pinch.

So far the decreased revenue of the railroads has been met only by contraction of train service, discontinuing improvements and releasing a few men. At least it stopped at that till the B. & O. began to cut its wage bill. The open winter decreased greatly the consumption of coal, and with the general depression cut largely into the railroads' income. A general cut in railroad wages is looked for next month. Other roads much affected by the conditions outlined are the Pennsylvania, the Reading, Southern, Norfolk & Western, and C. & O. It is feared that dividends in some cases will also have to be cut.

Gold Exports.

Gold exports look more likely. Owing to the depression in Europe, especially in Germany, the exports from the United States have fallen off greatly, and it is plain that in such a case specie must take the place of exports. While the money markets abroad are easy, there promises to be a long period of easy money here, so that there is not likely to be any factor on this side to hold the gold.

American Sugar.

There has been no special movement in this stock of importance since Mr. Havenmeyer's death. There is a feeling that some important announcement will be made any day by the new management. But times like the present are not considered auspicious to make new announcements. The business has suffered from the trade depression. Earnings have fallen off with the demand.

Wheat Market and the Crop.

It was expected that Saturday's bad break in the wheat market would have adversely affected the stock markets this week. The shorts thought as much and they got badly punished for their pains. They spent a most uncomfortable forenoon on Monday, when the advance in prices came on them with such a rush and so entirely unexpected. There has been some unfavorable news from the wheat belt, but it is too early for it to cut much of a figure in the stock markets. Later on it will be a most important factor in the stock market and in the trade generally.

Bond Sales.

The improved demand for bonds, which has been very marked, is due almost entirely to the easier money market. The same results were apparent abroad when consols and French tentes advanced on the fall in the English and French bank rates.

A. J. CANUCK.

Some men are like needles—they never work unless they are pushed.

Real Estate and Mortgages.

The conditions in the real estate loan market in the past few months have not been favorable to the borrower. Interest rates are higher and a larger margin of security has been demanded. While the money market shows signs of improvement, yet such improvement will be slow. It is likely that rates for money loaned on mortgage security will continue to rule high. The loan companies are unable to get money in sufficient amounts to meet the realty needs of Canada. The money for debentures which mature this year must be provided for, and it is difficult to sell debentures which will bring in new money in the present state of the market.

British Columbia.

North Vancouver—A very satisfactory feature of the real estate situation here is the number of cash sales which have been made.

Vancouver — Rents will probably maintain their present levels. Grandview property and lots along the interurban lines are especially active. There is a good demand for houses, ranging from $2,000 to $5,000. A 50-foot property on Granville street, between Smith and Robinson streets, was sold to a man from Saskatchewan for $32,000. The extensive civic improvements, which are to be made to the roads and sewers, have enhanced property values somewhat.

Victoria—Eight and one-third acres sub-divided into 42 lots, have been sold. The property is bounded by Blanchard, Quadra, Queen's avenue and Pembrooke streets.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg—It has been estimated that over 115 real estate firms here have gone out of business in the year 1907. Many of these were small and insignificant concerns. There is a slight increase in the number of firms in other lines of business over last year. The population of the city has considerably increased.

Ontario.

Berlin—New buildings have been put up in the year 1907 to the extent of $770,000. Nearly 275 dwellings have been erected, also three new factories, a new market building, and a central steam heating and power plant have also been built. Eight new manufacturing concerns have been located.

Guelph—A 250-acre farm in Guelph Township has been sold for $13,000.

Hamilton—Considerable money is available to buyers and builders, but no more 5 per cent. loans are to be had. The average rate is 6 per cent. Quite a number of small transfers have been put through. Last week produced a fair number of varied sales, involving considerable outlay. Building will commence as usual here next spring. A number of lots have been purchased in anticipation.

London—In 1907 there were 1,247 transfers, assessed at $1,224,031, and selling for $1,883,200. This compares with 1,259 transfers in 1906, assessed at $1,447,882, and selling at $2,033,485. A slight decrease is thus noticed.

Ottawa—The figures of the building inspector show the construction for the year 1907 to total $2,364,950, as compared with $1,728,975 in 1906. There are very few houses to rent and building operations have practically ceased. The month of December showed considerable activity in real estate transfers.

Port Arthur—Several small transactions have recently been put through.

Preston—The Hotel Del Mont has been sold by J. W. Hirst & Sons to Mr. Geo. Elliott, of Toronto.

Toronto, Ont.—There is a good demand in Toronto for cheap building lots. This year already a great many sites have been sold. Those who have purchased such lots in the past are meeting their payments exceedingly well. The demand for factory sites is increasing. One authority has stated that there are over 1,000 houses to rent in the city. These are chiefly houses ranging from $18 to $35 per month. Real estate men claim that this is an exaggeration, but nevertheless Toronto has many empty houses to-day. Workingmen's houses, renting from $10 to $15, are scarce. This is a bad time for the speculative builder. Money rates are high and residential rents show signs of not maintaining their present level. The many difficulties which confront the real estate agency are inclining a number to look favorably upon the idea of forming an exchange in Toronto. The following leases which have been recently arranged for central properties will indicate the downtown rental situation: The McLaughlin Carriage Co. rented property on south side of King street, near Church street, for $1,200 per year; Bachrack Bros. have leased 209 Yonge street, vacated by Hyslop Bos., for about $3,000 per year; W. A. Clubb, the tobacconist, has leased 91 King street west for about $2,700 per year; Mr. Geo. Stitt has rented 63 King street west at a rental of $1,300 per year. The former tenants, McElroy & Co., have rented 194 King street west for $1,000 per year.

Quebec.

Montreal—The demand for self-contained houses exceeds the supply. The apartment houses in the last building season were erected more liberally by builders than separate houses. They are being occupied largely because self-contained houses are hard to get. Rents will not likely rise because people are paying now all they can. They will not likely fall because there is a healthy demand for small property, which will react favorably on the better classes of houses. Prices have been maintained on a slightly higher level than last year. What rise has occurred is not speculative, but property has enhanced owing to the effect of increased population and industrial operations. The western suburbs of the city have had an influex of especially desirable residents. There are not many big deals going through, owing to the scarcity of money. But recently three transactions were consumated which amounted in all to $616,500. A large number of small investors however are purchasing building lots. The demand for commercial and residential property will continue to be good. One or two large business houses will likely commence operations in the spring and will employ hundreds of men.

In 1907 they were $11,000,000, a decrease of $7,000,000 over 1906. The rates of interest varied from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent. The current rate for the best class of mortgages was at 5 per cent.

The total assessed valuation of properties in the city of Montreal for the current civic year ending May 1 next (1908), amounts to $272.761,032, out of which properties to the amount of $55,920,313, are exempt from civic taxation.

From the building inspector's office the following figures are gathered: 1,968 permits were issued in 1907 for new buildings and for repairs and alterations, the aggregate cost of which was stated to be $8,505,229. This amount includes 1,461 permits for new buildings, consisting of 1,211 houses, 2,378 tenements, 41 stores, 11 warehouses, 29 factories, 2 office buildings, 7 educational buildings, 3 churches, 1 brewery, 1 ice house, 1 hotel, 51 stables, and 173 sheds, to cost in all $7,652,136.

There were also 507 permits for alterations and repairs to 438 houses, 590 tenements, 126 stores, 8 warehouses, 24 factories, 8 office buildings, 4 educational buildings, 2 churches, 1 hospital, 17 stables, and 25 sheds, the stated cost being $853,093.

There were 302 real estate transfers in the city wards and town of Westmount recorded at the registry offices during the month of December, amounting to $1,655,707. During the corresponding month of last year, 241 transfers were recorded, amounting to $1,748,314. In the first eleven days of January transactions amounted to $826,480.

La Banque Nationale

ON and after Saturday, the first of February next, this Bank will pay to its Shareholders a Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon its capital, for the quarter ending on the 31st of January, 1908.

This Dividend will be paid according to the list of Shareholders inscribed on the 16th January, 1908.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. LAFRANCE,
Manager.

Quebec, 17th December, 1907.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Notice of Special General Meeting

TAKE NOTICE that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sovereign Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office of the said Bank, No. 28 King Street West, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, the 16th day of March, 1908, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors as to the position of the Bank and the reasons for the making of an Indenture dated the 18th of January, 1908, whereby the Sovereign Bank of Canada conveyed to Trustees the assets of the Bank therein described for the purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Bank subject to the trusts therein contained, and for the purpose of transacting all such other business as may be necessary for the carrying out of the intention of the Trust Indenture.

By Order of the Board.

F. G. JEMMETT,
General Manager.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 29th day of January, 1908.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

ROBERT MILLER
C.A., C.A., (Scotland) F.C.A. (Can.)
Commercial and Municipal
Audits and Investigations
17 and 18 SOVEREIGN BANK BUILDINGS, MONTREAL

Professional Directory

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO.

Wilton C. Eddis, F.C.A.	9 Toronto St.
Edwards & Morgan.	20 King St. W.
Jenkins & Hardy.	15½ Toronto St. E.
Geo. O. Merson & Co.	16 King St. W.
A. E. Neff & Co.	26 Wellington E.
John I. Sutcliffe.	13 Adelaide E.
Ralph E. Young.	Canada Life Bldg.

MONTREAL.

Robert Miller.	Sovereign Bk. Bldg.
Shannon & Mundell	107 St. James St.

WINNIPEG.

Edwards & Ronald.	Canada Life Bldg.

Detective Agencies

TORONTO.

Tor. Detective Agency. 36 Toronto St.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-half per cent. upon the paid-up Capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the Second Day of March next, to Shareholders of record of 14th February.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 17th January, 1908.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 84

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 29th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of March, next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ALEX. LAIRD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st January, 1908.

THE LAURENTIDE PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½ p. c.) upon this Company's Common Capital Stock has been declared for the half-year ended December 31st, 1907, payable on Wednesday, February 5th, 1908, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, January 31st.

By order of the Directors,

ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 23rd, 1908.

NOTICE

The TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking, will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Toronto Railway Chambers, Toronto, at noon on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1908.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd day of January to the 5th day of February, 1908, both days inclusive.

J. C. GRACE, Sec'y.-Treasurer.

Toronto, December 31st, 1907.

TRADERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO. will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Rooms 612 to 620, Traders' Bank Building, Toronto, on Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1908, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, the Election of Directors, and such other business as may be submitted to the meeting.

W. G. PARKER,
General Manager.

Toronto, Jan. 28th, 1908.

METROPOLITAN BANK

Elects Directors

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank, held this day, the report of the directors for the year ending December 31, 1907, was adopted.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year : Messrs. S. J. Moore, D. E. Thomson, K.C., Thomas Bradshaw, John Firstbrook, James Ryrie, and his Honor Sir W. Mortimer Clark.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. S. J. Moore was elected President, and Mr. D. E. Thomson, K.C., Vice-President.

W. D. ROSS,
General Manager.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1908.

NOTICE

The Toronto & York Radial Railway Company.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto & York Radial Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of other business connected with or incident to the undertaking, will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Toronto Railway Chambers, Toronto, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1908.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd day of January to the 5th day of February, 1908, both days inclusive.

J. C. GRACE, Sec'y.-Treasurer.

Toronto, December 31st, 1907.

The Ontario Bank

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ontario Bank will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1908, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought advisable, of passing the following resolution :—

"That the Shareholders hereby approve of the action of the Directors in instituting legal proceedings against the late Directors of the Bank, and hereby authorize the Board of Directors in their judgment and with legal advice, to incur what expense may be necessary and expedient to prosecute the suit, and to use the funds of the Bank for that purpose."

By order of the Board,

A. D. BRAITHWAITE,
General Manager.

TORONTO & YORK RADIAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
5%
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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With a large Bonus of Preferred and Common Stock.
Write us for Particulars.
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TORONTO

CANADIAN TRADE.

Large Increase in Imports for 1907 and a Small Gain in Exports.

The total trade of the Dominion for the calendar year 1907 was $658,599,974, as compared with $594,319,289 for 1906, an increase of $64,280,685. Total imports last year were $385,275,360, an increase of $60,433,675; total exports were $273,324,614, an increase of $3,847,010. Total exports of domestic produce last year were $238,015,557, a decrease of $730,765. Total exports of foreign produce amounted to $35,309,057, an increase of $4,577,775.

The statement of imports and exports for the last month shows a very considerable betterment over the corresponding month of 1906. The falling off in both imports and exports noted in the figures for the preceding month is replaced by large increases in the figures for the last month. Total imports for the month were $24,097,968, an increase of $4.582.822 over December, 1906; total exports of domestic products were $21,479,667, an increase of $248,651, and exports of foreign products totalled $3,040,544, an increase of $1,879,169, making a total gain of $2,127,820 in exports. Taking both imports and exports, exclusive of coin and bullion, the gain for the month was $6,710,642.

The assessment of the City of Toronto, as finally revised by the County Judge, is $206,403,246, an increase of $22,120,161 over last year.

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THE

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1885

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE AT TORONTO ON TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1908.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. C. D. Warren, and Mr. Stuart Strathy was requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were received as read.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Twelve Months Ending 31st December, 1907.

The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserving accrued interest amounted to	$522,822 81
Premium on New Stock	2,520 00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year	44,349 87
	$569,692 68
Appropriated as follows.	
Dividend No. 44, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum	$ 75,894 38
Dividend No. 45, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum	76,124 13
Dividend No. 46, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum	76,151 07
Dividend No. 47, quarterly, at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum	76,158 71
Transferred to Rest Account	100,000 00
Written off Bank Premises	100,000 00
Written off Furniture and Safes	30.000 00
Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund	5,000 00
Transferred to Pension Fund	5,000 00
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss, new account	25,364 39
	$569,692 68

GENERAL STATEMENT.
31st December, 1907

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid up		$ 4352,310 00	
Rest Account		2,000,000 00	
Dividend No. 47, Payable 2nd January		76,158 71	
Former Dividends unpaid		578 09	
Interest Accrued on Deposit Receipts		4,664 12	
Balance of Profits carried forward		25,364 39	
			$ 6,459,075 31
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		$ 3,081,065 00	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	$19,951,193 62		
Deposits not bearing interest	3,421,567 07		
		$23,372,760 69	
Balance due to other Banks in Canada		28,664 30	
Deposits from Banks in U.S.		220,115 00	
Balance Due to London Agents		557,659 85	
			$27,260,564 84
			$33,719,640 15

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin Current	$ 356.805 19	
Dominion Government Demand Notes	2,503,160 00	
Notes and Cheques on other Banks	583,261 21	
Balance due from other Banks	358,503 96	
Balance due from Foreign Agents	465,334 34	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	573,337 03	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	497,038 05	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other securities	1,289,545 94	
		$ 6,626,985 72
Bills discounted Current	$25,009,249 60	
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	38,601 01	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general bank note circulation	144,000 00	
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank Premises)	4.800 00	
Bank Premises (including safes, etc.)	1,896,003 82	
		$27,092,654 43
		$33,719,640 15

STUART STRATHY,
General Manager.

Secretary having read the foregoing report, the president addressed the meeting as follows:

In presenting the twenty-third annual general statement of the Traders Bank of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1907, your directors desire to congratulate the shareholders upon the continued prosperity and advancement it discloses. It is a pleasure to be able to remark that the financial stringency that has prevailed with varying degrees of intensity the past year, with its consequent unrest and relaxation of business enterprise, has not prevented the conservative methods of administration and management of the bank from achieving gratifying results, and closing the year with all its interests in a sound and satisfactory condition.

The net profits for the twelve months, after making ample allowances for all bad and doubtful debts, and after allowing for any possible depreciation in the value of Dominion and Provincial Government bonds and municipal bonds held by the bank, amounted to $522,822.81, which, with the sum carried from profit and loss account, and the premium on new stock, makes a total of $569,692.68 available for distribution. This has been disposed of as follows: The rest account has been strengthened by the addition of $100,000, bringing it up to the gratifying figure of $2,000,000. The sum of $100 000 was written off bank premises and $30,000 off bank furniture and safes. The pension fund and the officers' guarantee fund were increased by $5,000 each. The substantial sum of $304,328.29 was distributed to the shareholders in the form of dividends, leaving $25,364.29 to be placed at the credit of profit and loss new account; on the whole a substantially excellent record on the year's operations.

From the statement it will be observed that the relation of assets to liabilities gives the bank a most substantial standing. The assets are all of an excellent character.

It is a subject for additional congratulation that the savings bank deposits increased during the year by $1,700,000. Owing, however, to the conditions of restricted credit, current accounts or non-interest bearing balances are less than last year, which is the natural result in all financial institutions when money is in active demand at high rates of interest.

It is also gratifying to be able to refer to the condition of our bank premises account as being very satisfactory from a revenue producing standpoint. In our magnificent new building and in our new building at the corner of Yonge and Bloor Streets all the available space is leased, and for long terms, thus guaranteeing a substantial income for the next eight or ten years. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that the rental income yields a very fair profit and the situation of these buildings in the best parts of the city makes them also an asset, the value of which is bound to increase with the prospective rapid growth of the city; a circumstance which, taken in conjunction with their recognized rental value, well justifies the expenditure involved in their erection. It must also be borne in mind that the bank owns fifteen other bank buildings, at the principal centres occupied by the bank, besides those referred to above, making seventeen bank buildings in all. Your directors consider that we have good value for the property owned by the bank as it stands in our books. In acquiring any property for bank premises this bank has made it a rule to buy the same, holding the property in the name of the bank. The bank obtains a very fair return upon the amount invested, besides having suitable accommodation for its growing business.

An important change in the management of the bank took place during the year. Mr. H. S. Strathy retired from the position of general manager, and was succeeded by Mr. Stuart Strathy, who in turn was succeeded as assistant general manager by Mr. Norman Hillary. Mr. H. S. Strathy had devoted, and with a large measure of success, many years to the promotion of the interests of the bank. He began as the founder of the bank twenty-two years ago, and continued to perform the duties of general manager with great vigor and success. Bu his energy and ability he overcame many formidable obstacles and, on his retirement, he has the satisfaction of feeling that he leaves as a legacy to the shareholders a sound and stable banking institution. In his successor, Mr. Stuart Strathy, we have a banker of sound judgment, a careful investor, and a manager of large experience in one of the most important branches of the bank, that at Hamilton, where he built up an excellent and extensive business. He brings experience and sound and conservative business methods to his new position of responsibility. He will doubtless discharge his onerous duties to the advantage of all the interests concerned.

Mr. Hillary, who becomes assistant general manager to Mr. Strathy, has had a large and valuable experience, is shrewd and careful, and has an excellent record as manager and for a time as directors' auditor.

Mr. Willis, who succeeds Mr. Hillary as directors' auditor, has had many years of experience as manager and for a time as bank inspector, and brings to the important duties of his position qualities which especially fit him for their effective discharge. In this capacity Mr. Willis is an official of the directors and shareholders, and entirely free from the control of the executive management. His duties include investigations into all matters affecting the business or interests of the bank under the direction and for the information of the board.

There will be submitted at this meeting for your consideration a by-law to increase the number of the board from six to seven, in order to retain as director the services of the retiring general manager, who has been made a member of the board.

I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

The vice-president said:

In seconding the motion for the adoption of the report of the directors of the bank, with its accompanying statement, it gives me much pleasure to endorse the remarks of the president in regard to the satisfactory outcome of the operations of the past year as the results of careful administration and businesslike management.

I may be permitted to add a few observations, to emphasize what has been said.

It must be gratifying to note that prosperous as have been the conditions of the past few years the profits for the year just closed have been the largest in the life of the bank. The net profits for the year, with all the usual deductions made, amount to the satisfactory sum of $522,822.81. These earnings have permitted of the payment of four quarterly dividends of, in round numbers, $76,000 each, representing a rate of seven per cent. per annum. Besides, the rest has been strengthened by the addition of $100,000, bringing this account to a total sum of $2,000,000, which, it may be remarked, is about 46 per cent. of the paid-up capital stock of $4352,310.

The statement submitted shows the liquid assets of the bank to be in a satisfactory healthy condition, there being a substantial increase over the amount reported last year.

It is also gratifying to observe that the amount of the notes of the bank in circulation has been much in excess of that of any other year in the history of the institution, indicating the excellent condition of its general business. It is also worthy of note that the stock of the bank is well held, being distributed among some 1,800 shareholders.

In a word, a careful perusal of the statement wil reveal an advance in practically every account, every department of the operations, and in every interest of the bank, of such generally good character as to make the annual statement very satisfactory.

The changes in the personnel of important officers of the bank will not impair the effectiveness of management. Mr. H. S. Strathy, after many years of faithful service, retired from the position of general manager, and took a place on the board of directors. The filling of the vacancy thus created by the appointment of Mr. Stuart Strathy, with an excellent record as manager and assistant general manager, the appointment of Mr. N. Hillary as assistant general manager, and of Mr. Willis as directors' auditor, have already been referred to, and their appointment will without doubt be in the best interests of the bank. They have the full confidence of the directorate, and the respect and confidence of all in financial circles who have knowledge of their experience and qualifications.

As intimated to the shareholders last year, an official known as directors' auditor was apponted, whose duty it is to co-operate with and assist the Board in the investigation of every account, record or document in connection with the business of the bank, and to take any course of inspectorial action, under the direction of the board, or on his own initiative, which they or he may consider advisable or necessary to protect or promote the interests of the bank and the shareholders. To this end, and for these purposes, he has practically unlimited authority and liberty of access to all departments of every office of the bank, from the head office to the humblest branch, and, in the discharge of his duties, is subject to no restraint on the part of any official, in any capacity, being responsible only to the directors, whose officer he is, and to whom he must directly make his report upon every incident and condition that in any way affects the interests of the bank.

Your board of directors, with the directors' auditor, have thoroughly examined and checked in detail the entire assets of the bank at the head office, as comprehended in the annual statement, and they have personally and collectively satisfied themselves by individual examination, count and comparison, that these assets correspond with the statement. Your board, together with their auditor, further examined the reports and statements from every branch, and the inspectors have carefully inspected and examined with the greatest care these branch accounts, and report them to be as represented, and most satisfactory.

Thus, with a strong and capable official equipment; with all the interests of the institution in a sound, stable and healthy condition; with a fairly justified expectation that the somewhat relaxed conditions of prosperity, commercial, industrial and financial, will be only temporary, it is not unreasonable to anticipate for the Traders Bank a continuation of prosperity, and a repetition in the record of the year to come of the many gratifying features of the excellent report now submitted for adoption.

The report was adopted unanimously, and a by-law was passed increasing the number of directors to seven, and another authorizing the directors to make provision for the retiring general manager.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. C. D. Warren and Mr. J. R. Stratton were elected president and vice-president, respectively.

FROM THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Travelers from the Northwest come back remarking the popularity of radnor water at all the centres of population, at the clubs and leading hotels. The westerner recognizes radnor's claim to be the best of table waters and at the same time to be purely Canadian.

Insist on having radnor everywhere.

All things come to those who wait—except the man who owes you money.

Canadian Stocks

Quotations of Securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with prices at closing on Friday of each week. In stocks listed on both Exchanges, prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active.

Active Stocks

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss		Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Range for year 1906 Low.	Range for year 1907 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing one year ago, Jan. 31. Ask	Bid	Friday, Jan. 31. Ask	Bid	Range for week ending Jan. 30, in market of activity First	High	Low	Last	Sales
							BANKS															
50	10,000,000	5,000,000	675,912	....	1st Dec. q.	2	Commerce	190½	169½	180	Jan.	153	Nov.	178	....	161	....	162	162	160	160	174
50	3,848,597	4,833,457	235,140	....	1st Jan. q.	3	Dominion	283	262½	267	Jan.	215¾	Nov.	267	....	218	216	217	217	216	217	250
100	2,470,360	2,470,360	217,950	....	1st Dec. q.	2½	Hamilton	233	210	217	Jan.	180	Nov.	217	....	....	....	190	190	190	190	11
100	4,876,374	4,876,374	624,474	....	1st Nov. q.	2¾	Imperial	254½	225	230	Jan.	195	Nov.	....	222½	212	210	°209	°210¾	209	°210¾	28
100	6,000,000	4,000,000	267,400	....	1st Dec. q.	2	Merchants	176	160½	170	Jan.	150	Dec.	169	168	....	155	157	°158	157	°157½	21
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	241,532	....	1st Jan. q.	2	Metropolitan	202⅛	192	192½	Mar.	192	Mar.	....	192	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	3,372,370	3,372,370	53,688	....	1st Jan. q.	2½	Molsons	230	204½	215½	Jan.	183	Nov.	220	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	14,400,000	11,000,000	699,970	....	1st Dec. q.	2½	Montreal	261	252¼	257	Jan.	225	Oct.	....	255	....	239	°238	240	238	240	43
100	3,000,000	5,400,000	71,164	....	1st Jan. q.	3	Nova Scotia	297½	273	293	Jan.	274	Sept.	....	....	....	....	°276¾	277¼	276¾	°277¼	6
100	3,000,000	3,000,000	327,832	....	1st Dec. q.	2½	Ottawa	233	222	226¾	Feb.	212	Sept.	226	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	70,843	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Quebec	145	139½	145	Mar.	119	Dec.	140	....	125	121½	....	....	....	....	....
100	3,900,000	4,390,000	156,910	....	1st Jan. q.	2½	Royal	247½	222	242	Jan.	218	Dec.	....	....	....	220	....	....	....	....	....
100	3,000,000	....	25,252	....	16th Nov. q.	1½	Sovereign	155¼	133	118	July	95	June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	1,559,675	1,659,675	105,529	....	1st Dec. q.	3	Standard	250½	223	230½	Feb.	210	Dec.	230	228	220	215	°213	°213	°213	°213	2
100	4,000,000	4,500,000	150,709	....	1st Dec. q.	2½	Toronto	251	222	235¼	Jan.	200	Nov.	235	230	....	205	°206¼	°206¼	206¼	206¼	2
100	4,352,310	2,000,000	25,364	....	1st Jan. q.	1¾	Traders	155	138½	140	Jan.	123	Nov.	139½	....	....	122¼	122¼	123	122¼	123	103
100	3,143,030	1,700,000	62,213	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Union	158	143¼	152	Jan.	125	Oct.	152	....	....	....	125	125	124	°124	33
Par Value	**Outstanding Common Stock**	**Outstanding Preferred**	**Bonds**	**Reserve Funds Profit and Loss**			TRANSPORTATION															
100	121,680,000	149,982,076	40,238,086	....	1st Oct. s.	3½	Canadian Pacific Railway	201	155¾	195⅛	Jan.	140	Nov.	183⅝	183	151½	150¾	149	149	149	149	25
100	12,500,000	....	21,162,000	1,546,272	Passed		Detroit United	102	79¼	84½	Jan.	28½	Oct.	....	....	38⅝	38⅜	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	100
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	....	....		Duluth	21	16¾	14	May	6¾	Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	1,350,000	....	600,000	252,053	1st Jan. q.	1½	Halifax Electric	108	100	104½	Jan.	87¼	Nov.	101	95	....	....	°96	97	°96	97	34
100	7,500,000	....	8,311,561	....	....		Havana Electric	50	35	45¼	Feb.	21	Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	5,000,000	....	....	15th Jan. q.	1	Havana Electric, preferred	97⅞	79	86	Jan.	68	Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	6,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500	....	1st Jan. q.	1½	Illinois Traction, preferred	101½	88½	94¼	Feb.	70½	Nov.	93	90	84	81	81¼	°83	81¼	°83	21
100	6,000,000	....	7,500,000	....	....		Mexico Tramway Co.	....	....	61	July	57	Jan.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	14,000,000	7,000,000	53,615,000	6,183,096	15th Jan s.	2	Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	136¾	Jan.	65	Oct.	112	110	94	93¾	90⅛	91¾	90⅛	91½	325
100	9,000,000	....	11,395,958	816,769	1st Nov. q.	2½	Montreal Street	284	211	239	Jan.	157	Oct.	217	215½	180½	179½	°179	181	179	179½	307
100	840,000	....	....	87,100	20th Jan. a.	8	Northern Navigation	110¼	80½	104	Jan.	79¾	Nov.	98	....	....	....	°86	86	86	86	23
100	8,938,900	....	14,988,000	....	15th Dec. q.	½	Northern Ohio Traction	33¼	27	30⅜	Jan.	20	Oct.	31	28	....	....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	37
100	3,132,000	....	323,146	362,500	1st Dec. q.	1¼	Richelieu and Ontario	88¼	69¾	82⅛	Jan.	48½	Nov.	78½	78	65⅜	63½	63	64	63	64	34
100	21,993,900	....	23,284,000	....	....		Rio de Janeiro	48	38½	48¼	Jan.	26¾	Oct.	*46½	....	34½	33⅜	33½	34½	33⅜	33⅜	1,141
100	751,000	....	....	101,968	1st Jan. a.	10	St. Lawrence & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	148	120	127½	Sept.	°116	*Dec.	125	....	....	....	†109	110	†109	†110	49
100	8,500,000	....	6,000,000	1,785,718	1st Jan. q.	2¼	Sao Paulo	146	125	138½	Jan.	94	Oct.	135	133	118½	116½	115	118½	113½	117¾	923
100	12,000,000	....	10,866,000	....	Passed		Toledo Railway	36¼	25	29⅛	Jan.	9	Oct.	28	26	....	....	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	75
100	8,000,000	....	3,613,373	2,130,708	1st Jan. q.	1½	Toronto Railway	126	112	115½	Jan.	82¾	Nov.	111	110	99	98¾	94¼	98¼	94¼	98¼	403
100	9,000,000	2,600,000	6,993,000	....	1st Jan. q.	1½	Tri-City, preferred	95	88½	90½	Jan.	80	Aug.	96	*90	72¼	71	°73	°73	72	°72¾	126
100	1,164,000	....	720,000	124,781	10th Jan. q.	1¼	Trinidad Electric	92	80	78½	April	70	April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	16,546,000	1,281,348	15th Nov. q.	1¼	Twin City	122¼	102½	108½	Jan.	69¼	Nov.	104½	103½	84½	84	86½	87½	84¾	85¼	665
100	4,500,000	....	5,000,000	908,688	1st Jan. q.	2	Winnipeg Electric	190	160	186	Feb.	119½	Nov.	179	....	140	135	143	143	140	140	206
							TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER															
100	11,875,000	....	3,363,000	3,849,846	15th Jan. q.	2	Bell Telephone	158¾	145	145	Jan.	115	Nov.	140	136¼	124	....	°126	°126½	122½	123	205
50	2,794,700	....	....	2,231,991	1st Nov. q.	2½	Consumers Gas	209	200	206	Jan.	182	Dec.	203	200	190	*188	188	188	188	188	60
100	41,380,400	....	....	....	1st Jan. q.	1	Mackay, common	77⅛	57⅞	75¼	Jan.	41	Oct.	71¾	71¼	56⅜	55¾	°57⅛	57½	55½	°55⅝	946
100	....	50,000,000	....	727,547	1st Jan. q.	1	Mackay, preferred	76⅝	68	71½	Jan.	49¼	Oct.	70	69	62	61	63	63	61¾	61¾	267
100	13,585,000	....	12,000,000	1,050,428	....		Mexican Light and Power Co. com.	70	47½	57½	Feb.	35	Nov.	53½	....	51	50½	48	°48⅜	47¼	°48	757
100	17,000,000	....	8,877,000	1,201,158	15th Nov. q.	1½	Montreal Power	99½	86	96½	July	79	Oct.	87⅜	87⅜	87½	87	°86	88	85½	87⅜	1,308
100	3,300,000	....	1,000,000	518,057	1st Jan. q.	2	Toronto Electric Light	171	152	160	Jan.	110	Oct.	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
							INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS															
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	....	1,969,354	1st Jan. q.	2½	Canadian General Electric	155	130	136½	Jan.	77¾	Nov.	131	129½	100	98	°100	100	99½	°99½	56
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	9,375,500	....	....		Dominion Steel, common	34¼	20½	25	Jan.	12½	Oct.	19	18	15⅛	15	15¼	15½	14¾	15⅛	1,170
100	5,000,000	....	....	....	....		Dominion Steel, preferred	83¾	60	66½	Jan.	36	Nov.	51¼	50	51	50¾	50¼	51	50	51	304
100	15,000,000	....	5,612,164	1,825,940	1st Jan. q.	1	Dominion Coal	84½	58	70¼	Mar.	37	Nov.	59	58⅜	....	....	38	38	38	38	100
100	....	3,000,000	....	....	1st Aug. s.	3½	Dominion Coal, preferred	122	112	112	Feb.	85	Nov.	....	....	....	....	90	90	90	90	10
100	5,000,000	1,858,088	6,978,576	1,394,000	1st Jan. q.	1¼	Dominion Textile, common	....	....	47	Oct.	42	Aug.	....	....	44	....	43	43	43	43	15
100	5,000,000	1,858,088	6,978,576	1,394,000	15th Jan. q.	1¾	Dominion Textile, preferred	109¾	95¼	*99	Jan.	75	Nov.	98	97	81	80	80	80	80	80	2½
100	2,000,000	....	1,000,000	835,345	7th Oct. s.	3	Lake of Woods Milling	100	89	90	Feb.	65	Aug.	....	....	80	79	78½	79	°78	°78½	81
100	....	1,500,000	....	....	2nd Dec. q.	1¾	Lake of Woods Milling, preferred	115	108	112	Feb.	99¼	Nov.	....	107½	105½	105	....	....	....	....	....
100	700,000	....	....	227,417	31st Jan. s.	4½	Montreal Steel	114	97	98½	Feb.	75	Dec.	*100⅛	98½	....	....	°78	78	°78	°78	5
100	....	800,000	....	....	8th Jan. q.	1¾	Montreal Steel, preferred	115	106	106	May	92	Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	6,000,000	....	....	15,577	20th Jan. q.	3	a Nipissing Mines Co.	....	....	15	Jan.	5½	Nov.	....	....	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼	7	7⅛	282
100	4,987,600	....	3,752,000	2,617,051	15th Jan. q.	1½	Nova Scotia Steel, common	74½	60	79	Feb.	45	Oct.	69	68	60	58	60	60	59	60	60
100	....	1,030,000	....	....	15th Jan, q.	2	Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	125	118	*120	Jan	106	Nov.	....	....	....	....	110	110	110	110	30
100	1,250,000	....	1,000,000	1,498,807	Sept. a.	7	Ogilvie Flour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	2,000,000	....	....	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Ogilvie Flour, preferred	130	123	121	Feb.	110	Oct.	124	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Ex-div. †Ex-allotment a—Quotations $5 per share. °Less than ten shares.

Inactive Stocks

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent.	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1907 High	Range for year 1907 Low	Latest price Ask	Latest price Bid	Last Sale
						BANKS					
243	4,866,666	....	2,238,666	4th Jan.	3	British North America	155	148¼	150	....	152¾
100	3,000,000	....	2,100,677	1st Jan. q.	2	Eastern Townships	162½	150	....	150	150
100	2,500,000	....	2,020,477	1st Dec. q.	2	Hochelaga	159¼	134	....	....	135
30	1,800,000	....	750,000	1st Dec. q.	1¾	Nationale	120	120	....	....	120
100	709,380	15,495 L	1,225,428	1st Jan. q.	3	New Brunswick	272	270	....	....	272
						LOAN AND TRUST					
50	630,200	1,032,603	283,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	Agricultural Loan	122	122	....	117½	122
100	1,004,000	3,138,798	555,000	2nd Jan. s.	3½	Canada Landed	125	113½	120	118	119
10	6,000,000	13,448,880	2,820,410	1st Jan. s.	3	Canada Permanent	126½	111½	....	121¾	122
100	1,500,000	4,376,576	1,120,849	1st Jan. q.	2	Central Canada	165	150	....	160	160
10	100,000	p 2,401,005 d 147,413	119,808	1st Jan. s.	2½	Col. Investment, preferred	80	55	....	68	67
50	934,617	394,045	107,590	31st Dec. s.	2	Dominion Savings	71½	70	....	70	70
100	1,100,000	1,671,417	504,080	2nd Jan. s.	3	Hamilton Provident	124	120	120	....	....
50	1,900,000	5,271,479	1,600,000	2nd Jan. s.	4½	Huron and Erie	186	174½	....	175	175
100	735,481	547,746	78,720	2nd Jan. s.	2½	Imperial Loan	70	70	....	....	70
100	700,000	1,005,434	350,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	Landed Banking	124	122	....	121	124
50	1,000,000	2,243,355	264,310	2nd Jan. s.	3	London and Canadian Loan	108½	100	100	....	99
50	697,268	542,580	842,777	1st Jan. s.	3	London Loan and Savings	....	....	....	....	119
25	500,000	....	438,096	15th Sept. s.	3½ plus ½	Montreal Loan	136	130¼	....	....	131
100	1,000,000	....	450,000	2nd Jan. q.	1¾	National Trust	160	157	150	....	145
50	1,200,000	1,594,326	685,000	2nd Jan. s.	3¼	Ontario Loan and Debenture	135	130	....	128	128
40	373,720	119,260	82,500	2nd Jan. s.	2½ plus ½	Real Estate Loan	87	85	....	85	85 145
100	1,000,000	....	375,000	2nd Jan. s.	3¾	Toronto General Trusts	150	140	....	....	145
50	724,550	1,274,108	305,000	2nd Jan. s.	3	Toronto Mortgage Co	111	105	107	105	107

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1907 High	Range for year 1907 Low	Latest price Ask	Latest price Bid	Last Sale
100	1,000,000	1,105,536	580,000	1st Jan. q.	1½	Toronto Savings	....	....	....	....	126
						OTHER COMPANIES					
25	850,000	550,000	....		passed	British America Assurance	....	....	....	....	97
100	1,511,400	1,270,000	....	3½ for 6 mos. Nov. 20, '05		British Columbia Packers, pfd	75	75	....	....	°75
100	2,700,000	b 2,000,000	....	15 Dec. q.	1	Canadian Col. Cotton	55	50	....	....	50
400	1,000,000	....	44,865	1st Jan. q.	4	Canada Life Assurance	155	155	....	....	155
100	3,000,000	....	....	Nov q.	1	Canadian Converters, Limited	62	57	....	....	59¾
100	500,000	....	46,333	1st Jan. q.	2	Canadian Salt	....	....	....	....	106
5	294,148	....	....		a	Canada North-West Land	....	....	....	....	435
100	565,000	....	30,000	....		City Dairy	38	35	....	....	33
100	346,350	....	....	2nd Jan.	1¾	City Dairy, preferred	90	80	....	....	83
100	100,000	....	....	1st Jan. q.	3¾	Confederation Life Association	....	....	....	....	285
100	4,000,000	....	1,800,000	2nd Jan. q.	2½	Crows Nest Pass Coal Co.	310	°260	....	....	275
50	1,000,000	....	295,460	15th Jan. q.	1½	Dominion Telegraph	120¼	100	....	....	110
100	1,700,000	2,896,700	....	15th July s.	2½	Hamilton Electric Power, pfd.	....	....	....	....	....
100	450,000	....	383,318	1st Jan. q.	1½	Imperial Life Assurance	150	150	....	....	150
100	500,000	b 344,000	90,474	Sep. s.	3½	Intercolonial Coal	60	60	....	....	60
100	....	219,700	....	Sep. s.	3	Intercolonial Coal, preferred	....	....	....	....	100¼
100	1,600,000	b 1,200,000	242,967	5th Nov. s.	3	Laurentide Paper	93½	80	....	....	100
100	....	1,200,000	....	1st Jan. q.	1¾	Laurentide Paper, preferred	110	98	....	106	106¼
100	406,200	b 102,083	90,000	1st Dec. s.	3	London Electric	....	....	....	....	89¾
40	531,792	b 500,000	....	30th June s.	3½	London Street	....	....	....	....	97¼
100	3,000,000	b 1,036,000	....	15th Dec. q.	1¾	Montreal Cotton	128	103¼	120	105	105
40	2,000,000	....	98,098	15th Jan. q.	2	Montreal Telegraph	163	130	....	....	148
100	701,700	b 125,000	129,692	2nd Jan. s.	4	Niagara Navigation	126¼	105	....	108	110
100	925,000	b 819,000	....	18th Oct. q.	1	Niagara, St. Cath. and Toronto	....	....	....	75	80
100	998,200	500,000	264,000	2nd Jan. q.	2½x2	Ottawa Electric Railway	....	....	....	....	....
100	6,500,000	b 4,500,000	100,000	20th Jan. q.	1	Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	58	45	....	62½	65
20	1,500,000	1,000,000	....		passed	Western Assurance	....	....	....	....	96

NOTE.—s means semi-annually; q—quarterly; £—profit and loss; + indicates bonus; b means bonds. p—preferred stock. d—debentures. o—less than ten shares. $7.50 per share return of capital paid Jan. 15, 1908.

FINANCIAL CALENDAR.

Week ending Feb. 8.

Annual Meetings

Feb. 3—Imperial Loan & Investment Co.
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.
Feb. 4—Detroit United Railway Co.
Land Security Co.
Feb. 5—Canada Landed and National Investment Co.
Toronto Railway Co.
Toronto & York Radial Rwy. Co.
Toronto General Trusts Co.
Feb 6—Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.
Real Estate Loan Co.
Traders Fire Ins. Co.
Anglo-American Fire Ins. Co.

Dividends Payable

Feb. 5—Laurentide Paper Co. 3½q.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has gained in reserves and presents a strong statement this week. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. A year ago it was unchanged at 5 per cent. Two years ago it was 4 per cent. The statement of the bank shows the proportion of reserves to liabilities of 56.68 per cent., compared with 54.87 per cent. last week, and 48.31 per cent. this week last year, and 42.52 two years ago. The gain of 1.81 per cent. this week compares with a gain of 2.18 per cent. last week, a loss of .60 per cent. a year ago, and a gain of 1.62 two years ago. The statement shows:

		Increase.
Reserve	£26,474,000	£1,049,000
Circulation	28,026,000	*234,000
Bullion	38,450,150	1,175,187
Other securities	25,854,000	*508,000
Public deposits	8,884,000	2,131,000
Other deposits	42,099,000	*1,229,000
Notes reserve	27,620,000	1,276,000
Gov't securities	14,332,000	Unchanged.

*Decrease.

THE BOND MARKET

Week Ending January 31, 1908.

BONDS	Rate	1907 High	1907 Low	Closing Asked	Closing Bid	Sales Week Jan. 30 $
Bell Telephone Co.	5	106	100	....	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.	6	98	92½	....	....	....
Commercial Cable Co.	4	95	89	....	83½	5,000
Dominion Coal Co.	5	100	90	....	....	3,000
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	6	96	90	....	90	12,500
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	5	80½	64½	73	72½	9,000
Dominion Textile Co., Series A.	6	92½	80	87½	83½	....
Do. Do. Series B.	6	92	80	87½	83½	....
Do. Do. Series C.	6	92½	79	87½	83½	1,000
Do. Do. Series D.	6	92½	80	87½	83½	....
Electrical Development Co.	5	84	72	....	....	4,500
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	5	103	99¾	....	....	....
Havana Electric Railway Co.	5	86	83¾	....	....	....
Intercolonial Coal Co.	5	....	....	....	....	....
Keewatin Flour Mills	6	102	†97	....	100	....
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	6	108	100	....	100	....
Laurentide Paper Co.	6	†110	104	....	....	....
Magdalen Islands	6	94	92½	....	....	....
Mexican Electric Light Co.	5	78½	70½	76¼	76	36,000
Mexican Light & Power Co.	5	84⅛	76⅞	84½	*83¾	30,500
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4½	99¾	90	95	90	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	4½	104½	97	....	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 1st Mtg.	6	111¾	106	104½	103	2,000
Do. Do. Do. Cons. Mtg.	6	102½	98	....	100½	....
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	6	119¾	105	....	....	....
Price Bros. Co.	6	105	100¼	....	....	....
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5	79	66⅞	77	75⅞	82,500
St. John Railway	5	104	103½	....	....	....
Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	5	95	90	93	92½	6,500
Winnipeg Elec. Street R'y. Co.	5	105½	99½	99	....	4,000
Montreal City, Stock	7	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal City, Stock	4	100	100	....	....	....

A FINANCIAL CALENDAR.

The Financial Calendar published by the National Trust Company, is a very essential accompaniment to the office desk. It comprises a very complete list of the annual meetings and dividends of all Canadian companies. It was compiled by Mr. Norman Binmore, real estate and financial agent, of 19 St. John street, Montreal, from whom copies may be obtained on application. The calendar is distributed gratuitously.

During the twelve years that the iron and steel bounties have been in existence the Dominion has paid a sum of $5,108,223 as bounty on pig iron; on steel ingots, $4,459,525; on articles manufactured from steel, such as rolled angles, plates and wire rods, $1,241,473.

The bounty upon lead amounts to $742,843, and during the last four years there has been paid out in bounties on the production of crude petroleum a sum of $1,204,135.

CURB QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending January 31, 1908.

NAME	Stock Issued.	Par.	Acreage.	Week ending Jan. 30 High	Low	Sales	Closing Bid Jan. 31
Abitibi & Cobalt Mining Co.	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	....
Beaver Consolidated Mines	1,000,000	1.00	20	....	....	....	....
Buffalo Mines Co.	900,000	1.00	40	....	....	....	....
Cobalt Central Mines Co.	4,750,000	1.00	772	....	....	....	....
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	3,930,866	1.00	....	....	....	....	....
Cobalt Silver Queen	1,500,000	1.00	58	....	....	....	.10
Cleveland Cobalt Silver Mines	1,000,000	1.00	114	....	....	....	....
Coniagas	4,000,000	5.00	40	....	....	....	....
Foster Cobalt Mining Co.	1,000,000	1.00	40	....	....	....	.60
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	1,500,000	1.00	40	....	....	....	.14
Kerr Lake Mining Co.	3,000,000	5.00	52	3.40	3.40	100	....
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,000,000	1.00	20	.95	.95	500	....
Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt M. Co.	1,800,000	1.00	....	....	....	....	....
Peterson Lake	2,500,000	1.00	225	....	....	....	....
Red Rock Silver Mining Co.	1,000,000	1.00	30	.11½	.11½	1,200	....
Rothschild Cobalt Co.	500,000	1.00	40	....	....	....	....
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	5,000,000	1.00	40	.09½	.09	2,400	....
Temiscaming Mining Co.	2,500,000	1.00	210	....	....	....	....
Trethewey	945,450	1.00	40	....	....	....	....
University Mines	1,000,000	10.00	56	....	....	....	....

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

NAME	Stock Issued	Bonds and Pref. Stocks	Last Sale	Closing Asked	Closing Bid
Brit. Col. Packers' Ass'n. Com.	1,511,400	$1,270,000	....	....	....
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	4,698,886	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Rubber Bonds	2,805,000	1,980,000	.77	....	....
Consolidated Rubber Stock, Pref.		2,600,000b	....	....	....
Canada Cycle & Motor Co.	800,000	....	....	....	....
Dominion Iron & Steel, 2nd Mtg.	20,000,000	2,178,000	....	....	....
Dominion Park Bonds	400,000	250,000	....	....	....
Illinois Traction Com.	5,810,000	3,214,300	....	....	....
Lachine Sinking Fund, 5 p.c. bonds	....	4,000,000	....	....	....
Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000b	....	....	....
Rogers, Wm. A., Com.	750,000	900,999	....	....	....
Rogers, Wm. A., Pref.	900,000	....	....	....	....
Standard Loan Co.	1,125,000	d 600,000	....	....	....
Sun & Hastings Savings & Loan Co.	937,000	d 52,000	....	....	....
Tri-City Railway & Light Co., Com.	9,000,000	2,600,000	....	....	....
Union Bank of Halifax	1,500,000	....	....	....	....
Western Bank of Canada	555,000	....	....	....	....

d Debentures b Bonds